The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1872.---SIX PAGES. NUMBER 324.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, July 4, 1872.

Mr. Greeley visited the Coliseum yesterday, and was enthusiastically received by the large audience present.

Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, announces his intention to vote for Greeley, if his nomination is indorsed at Baltimore.

The International Prison Reform Congress is in session in London. Representatives are present from every civilized country in the world.

The *Epoca* newspaper, published at Madrid, scorns the idea of Spain parting with her colonial possessions, more especially with the island of Cuba.

A call for a State Convention, to be held at DesMoines, August 1, has been issued by the Iowa Democratic State Central Committee.

The Archbishop of Naples has addressed a letter to the clergy of his jurisdiction urging them to use their utmost efforts to persuade their parishioners to take part in the elections of the country.

On Tuesday last a collision occurred to a construction train on the Northwestern Railroad, between Belle Plain and Luzerne, Ga., which resulted in mortally wounding seven men, six of whom have since died.

Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson, Postmaster Creswell, and Senators Logan, Chandler, and Harlan, will soon go to North Carolina, to speak in the interest of Grant and his numerous military and political family.

The hot weather still continues in New York City. Two hundred cases of sunstroke were reported on Tuesday, sixty of them resulting fatally. There have been 106 deaths from this cause within the past three days.

Hon. Lawrence Weldon has declined the nomination for Attorney General on the Illinois Liberal Republican State ticket, ill health rendering this course imperative. The vacancy will be filled by the State Central Committee.

The old story about an Administration scheme to secure a bolt at the Baltimore Convention, comes to us again by way of Springfield. Another Quixotic fight that will end as disastrously to the schemers as did that of the Knight of De la Mancha with the wind-mills.

The Postmasters are said to be practising the same dodge now that was resorted to by Van Buren's officials, when he was running the second time for the Presidency—that of forbidding the transmission of franked electioneering documents, where such documents are in the interest of opponents of the Administration. President Van Buren was not re-elected.

The bill imposing a tax on the raw material is now under discussion in the French National Assembly. Members of the Right are determined, with the aid of the Representatives of the Free-Trade districts, to reject the measure, and hope for a majority against the bill, Thiers, having been assured of the unanimous support of the party of the Left, has distinctly declared that he will not in any event resign.

The Apache delegation, now in Washington, visited the President yesterday, that functionary having managed to eke out a few hours' absence from the festivities at Long Branch. Santanta, the dandy Chief of the party, desired a suit of clothes like that worn by His Excellency, but the President has not yet ordered his tailor to accompany the savages back to their reservations.

To-day, the anniversary of American Independence, having been set apart by the city authorities of Chicago as a day of solemn thought and quiet contemplation, our citizens, young and old, are earnestly requested to abstain from all noisy demonstrations. The use of fire-crackers, torpedoes, pin-wheels, and such is strictly prohibited, and the voice of the shot-gun, pistol, and pony-cannon must not be heard in our thoroughfares. To those who have purchased their annual supply of pyrotechnics, and do not wish to have them wasted, by their effectiveness becoming lost through lapse of time, we would suggest that they charter a river scow, of sufficient capacity to accommodate a goodly party, and that at early morn they proceed to the lake under convoy of one of the tugs of the "C. T. A.," coming to anchor three miles from the North Pier. Lake water being, at this season of the year, non-combustible, the party may there disport themselves to their heart's content, and, with fire-works, ginger-pop, and ginger-cakes, have a glorious time without fear of interruption.

The leading produce markets in Chicago were more active yesterday, and prices were generally higher. Mess pork advanced 25a 30c per brl, closing at $12.80a12.85 cash, and $13.05 seller August. Lard was quiet and unchanged, at $8.70a8.72 1-2 for winter, and $7.75 for summer rendered lots. Meats were firm but quiet at 4 7-8c for shoulders, and $5 5-8 for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 85c per gallon. Lake freights were firm and active to the extent of the offerings, at 9c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was rather more active than yesterday, but still dull and unchanged. Wheat was more active, and 3a3 1-2c per bu higher, closing at $1.25 cash, and $1.19 3 8a1.19 1-2c seller August. Corn was 1-4c higher, and very active, closing at 44 5-8a41 3-4c cash, and 43 3-4a43 7-8c seller August. Oats were quiet, but 3 4a1c higher, closing at 27 3c cash, and 27 1-4a27 1 2c seller August. Rye was quiet and firm at 56c. Barley was more active and higher, at 53c for old No 2 cash, and 60c for new No 2 seller September. There was an active demand for hogs, and yesterday's prices were firmly sustained. Sales making at $3.70a4.00. Cattle were fair ly active and firm at the advance gained earlier in the week. Sheep remain inactive.

POLITICAL.

Administration Designs on the Baltimore Convention.

Calls for Liberal and Democratic State Conventions in Iowa.

Withdrawal of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, Liberal Candidate for Attorney General.

Grant Meeting at Terre Haute.

THE GREELEY MADNESS STILL SPREADING—OPPOSITION ELECTIONEERING DOCUMENTS THROWN OUT BY POSTMASTERS—GREELEY'S EARLY RECORD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—At the Greeley and Brown headquarters to-day the usual number of letters from all parts of the country were received.

A number of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, who are in this city, called to-day to reassure the Liberal-Republican Committee that Horace Greeley will surely be nominated there.

Numerous inquiries have been made of the Committee as to what action they propose to take relative to franked documents. Concerning the action of the New York Post Office, Edwin H. Bartlett, of Dartmouth, Mass., writes: "In 1840, when President Van Buren was a candidate for re-lection to the office of President, one of the grave charges preferred against his Administration was that the transit of documents, papers, and pamphlets issued by the opposite parties were forbidden passage through the United States mails. When the States voted General Harrison was elected by an overwhelming majority. So the present Administration is inviting a repetition of the election of 1840." Other correspondents say that franked matter sent by the Grantites reaches its destination.

Wm. H. Coburn, of Georgia, writes: Horace Greely took his grounds in favor of equality before the war. The Republican party was not at that early date committed to equal rights, and Mr. Greeley was the first distinguished Republican who publicly declared his position to the colored people of North Carolina. His letter was made a part of the proceedings of a Republican convention, the delegates of which voted their confidence and support to those who had taken such a bold stand at that early period.

Mr. Madigan, of Maine, who presided over the Democratic Convention in that State, and who was elected as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, is now in this city. He says he will offer a resolution in the Convention favoring an alliance rather than a fusion between the Democratic party and the Liberal Republicans, but leaving the nominations to be made in the usual form under the two-thirds rule. His views are ably presented, though the subject is one upon which much diversity of opinion prevails.

AN OLD STORY REVAMPED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.—Reliable information is received here that Grant's emissaries are spending large amounts of money to secure a bolt at Baltimore. They have been secretly at work to secure the appointment of men in their interest in the different State Conventions. Their further plan is to buy one or more delegates from as many of the States as possible, who are to organize in Baltimore, supported by a large number of outsiders, professed Democrats, sent free of expense, to nominate a straight-out Democratic ticket. The likelihood is that the whole details of their plan, together with the conspicuous actors in it, will be exposed before the assembling of the Convention. Secret circulars to organize the plan are extensively issued, and free passes to those going to embark in it, together with a guarantee of all expenses, with promise of future favor, are freely used. Grant, it is reported, is to be in Washington, and his prominent officeholders, the wire-workers, are ordered to be in Baltimore.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS LIBERAL STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—WITHDRAWAL OF HON. LAWRENCE WELDON.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.—In compliance with the wish of members of the Liberal Republican State Central Committee, the members of that Committee are requested to meet in Springfield, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, at 10 o'clock a. m., to permanently organize, and transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.

(Signed) E. L. GROSS, Chairman.

In consequence of ill-health and the interference of professional business, Hon. Lawrence Weldon declines the nomination of Attorney General. The vacancy will be filled by the Central Committees.

LIBERAL STATE CONVENTION OF IOWA TO BE HELD AUGUST 1.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 3.—Hon. J. D. Campbell, Chairman of the Liberal party of Iowa, has this day published a call in the *Democrat* for a Liberal Convention to be held in Des Moines on Thursday, August 1, for nominating an electoral and State ticket for the next general election, and to concert such measures as may be deemed wise for the consolidating of all the elements opposed to the present Administration.

GRANT MEETING AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 3.—Senator Morton and General Morton C. Hunter, addressed a very large meeting at the Republican Wigwam, in this city, to-night. The great building was crowded and the speeches were listened to with attention and frequent applause. The same gentlemen will speak to-morrow at a mass meeting in aid of the Vigo County Soldiers' Monument, to be held on the line of E., T., H., & C. Railroad, in Vermillion County.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN IOWA.

IOWA CITY, July 3.—A call is issued by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee for a straight Convention at DesMoines, Aug. 1. Delegates to Baltimore leave to-morrow. John J. Blair, of New Jersey, is in the city, and announces for Greeley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOONE, Iowa, July 3.—First gun. A Greeley Councilman has been elected in Congressman Orr's ward.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The *World* publishes the card for a bolters' meeting at Baltimore, to nominate a straight-out ticket, in case Horace Greeley should be endorsed by the Democrats, but says: "We take no stock in this disorganizing movement. So long as there remained the slightest chance of defeating Mr. Greeley at Baltimore, we spared no effort. We thought it, and still think it, a nomination unfit to be made, but we have had our say, and finding our strenuous efforts and the strenuous opposition of many of the ablest Democratic journals of the country all in vain, we submit to the inevitable with such grace as we may, and decline to take any part in the vain attempt to stem the current."

A correspondent of the *Sun* has had a conversation with Hon. Jeremiah S. Black in regard to the Greeley movement and the disposition of the people to disregard party ties in defeating Grant. Mr. Black said: "I rejoice to see such a feeling awakened in the breasts of the people. The defeat of Grant and the suppression of the evils his Administration has brought upon the country would indeed be a glorious result. The election of Greeley will effect a great deal. I know nothing of Greeley personally. The opinion I have formed of his character from other sources is most favorable, but one thing all admit, he is an honest man. No person, I believe, has ever charged him with corruption. Then, again, the fact that he will be elevated to power by a coalition of good men of all parties would alone be a sufficient guarantee of the purity and straightforwardness of his Administration. A party composed of such elements has but little cohesive power, and the Administration which depends upon it for support must tread cautiously in a very narrow path. I would have very little fears of Greeley or any other sensible man going very far astray, without any question, under such circumstances.

LEXINGTON, Va., July 3.—Ex-Governor Letcher, in a brief address defining his position, states that, if the choice is presented him to vote for Grant or Greeley, he will unhesitatingly vote for Greeley.

Fire.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, a fire in Elm, Reade, and Duane streets destroyed Taylor & Darrell's paper warehouse, damaged the building, business, and materials of the Complete Gas Works, the paper box factory of Selchron, Hilz' book-bindery, and Kirtland's fancy iron works. The loss is $200,000.

Later.—The loss by the fire at Taylor's paper stock warehouse, in Elm street, was about $50,000. The other buildings are not so badly injured as they were at first reported.

DETROIT, July 3.—A fire in East Saginaw, this evening destroyed the saw mill and several thousand feet of lumber owned by Mr. Irwin. Loss $35,000; insurance $10,000.

THE JUBILEE.

An Immense and Enthusiastic Audience Receives Mr. Greeley—The Closing Days.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 3.—The weather is again extremely hot, but the announcement of the appearance of Mr. Greeley filled the Coliseum with an immense crowd, one of the largest audiences of the season. Mr. Greeley arrived in the city this morning, put up at the Revere House, and has made a very quiet, unostentatious visit. At 2 o'clock he was driven to the Coliseum behind four white horses, and, before entering the audience, was received by the journalists, to whom he made a neat little social speech, which had no special political significance, closing with the expression that, whatever else people might think of him, he claimed to have been a tolerable printer, a fairly successful publisher, and a pretty fair editor. His little speech was enthusiastically greeted by the journalists, and he then retired. Prior to his entering the auditorium, the orchestra played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," as an indirect compliment to the New York *Tribune*, referring to Mrs. Hazard's recent marriage. Immediately afterward, Mr. Greeley entered amid the most enthusiastic applause, the orchestra and chorus performing the "Star Spangled Banner," and the applause continuing for a long time. At the end of the fifth number of the programme there were calls in the audience for Greeley, and Mr. Greeley rose in acknowledgment, whereupon three rousing cheers were given him. The concert was an excellent success, except in the chorus singing, which has dwindled down to the minimum. The French Band made the grand hit of the day, their performance of the *andante* and "Wedding March," from "Lohengrin," which was the most superb thing of the whole Jubilee. As a musical performance it was absolutely faultless. The result was two most enthusiastic *encores*. The Jubilee virtually closes to-morrow, with four sensational concerts, although concerts will be given Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Among the items of general interest connected with the closing days of the Jubilee, are the following: Rullman's engagement with Strauss for New York is at last completed, and contracts signed. He will give three concerts at the Academy of Music, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings of next week, with an orchestra of sixty, and will be assisted by Arabella Goddard. He will receive the round sum of $4,500 for the three concerts. The Prussian Band will give concerts in Jones' Wood, New York, on Saturday, and Sunday next. They are to receive $3,000 and expenses. The French Band has finally decided to accept the Chicago invitation before returning to Paris, although the time is not definitely fixed. The English band returns to New York on Saturday. The Irish band will visit New Hampshire before they return. Franz Abt has composed a new song, dedicated to George Osgood, the tenor, "Ask Me Not How Much I Love Thee," which is said to be one of his best.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOSTON, June 3.—The concert this afternoon was listened to by a large audience. The chorus was not there at all, if the sound from the seats was to be depended on; but the military bands made up for all deficiencies, and Strauss was more than himself in conducting the "Wine Women" song, and, on *encore*, the polka "Kratuz Fidal." Peschka-Leutner sang the "Venzana Waltz" with striking effect, and was *encored* to a repetition of the brilliant passages. Mr. Kosleck, of the Berlin quartette, gave a fine exemplification of his accomplishments on the cornet, and the English Band performed Viviani's "Processional March" and "The Silver Trumpets," as played at St. Peter's in Rome, with splendid effect on the audience. The Garde Republicaine Band will celebrate the Fourth of July by a dance at Dedham, on invitation of Louce Leche, a French resident. They will give six concerts in New York, three in Philadelphia, and will possibly visit Chicago before leaving for Europe.

Horace Greeley was escorted to the Press room by Alderman Jenks previous to the concert, and introduced to the ladies and gentlemen representatives of the press. After a few minutes' pleasant conversation, in answer to a general call, he spoke as follows:

It has fallen to my lot recently, as you are doubtless aware, to be placed before the public in a somewhat conspicuous attitude. That is to say, we who work for the press, and live by the press, work and live in the public sight, and under public criticism, to a greater degree than most people, and yet I think, to-day, my position is a little more exposed to cavil and disappointment than that of most of you. It has been said of me, and I take it as a great testimonial and compliment, that while in the business that I have pursued throughout life, I have shown myself very fairly competent, very fairly diligent, and successful. Yet if I were or should be invited into another line of life, into different, and, if you please, higher responsibilities, I should be found unequal to them? well, ladies and gentlemen, I cannot well expect to have anything better said of me by my friends, much less by my adversaries, than to say I have done well that which I have had to do. [Applause.] It would seem a tolerably safe deduction that, one who has been doing well all his life, that which he has tried to do, may possibly, may reasonably, be expected to do well in something else, if he were to undertake it. Some of my critics observe that, though for myself, personally, I am a tolerably honest and respectable person, yet my associates are not very desirable, on an unworthy set. [Applause.] I am sorry for that, because my associates through life have been mainly the gentlemen and ladies I see about me [applause], whose acquaintance I made while engaged in matters of preparing information for the public press, and if my associations were disagreeable, I can hardly hope to find better in my future life than those I have had. I trust this was not meant to say that such gentlemen and ladies as I see before me have not on the whole performed their work and discharged their responsibilities with reasonable fidelity, with human imperfections, with human faults, doubtless, but, still, with faith, reasonable human fidelity. At all events, ladies and gentlemen, with such as you my fortune has been associated through life. With such as you it will be associated to the end, and if the world shall say of me in the end: "He was a good printer, a respectable publisher, and an honest editor," all my ambition will be satisfied. Ladies and gentlemen, I will tax your attention no longer. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Greeley was conducted to the city reception room, where a large number sought an introduction. On entering the vast auditorium, much enthusiasm was manifested, the people in the parquette generally rising to greet him, and those in the balconies waving their handkerchiefs in recognition. Cheers were given, and a few minutes elapsed before the programme could be resumed.

ILLINOIS.

Defiance of the New Liquor Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, July 3.—Only six of the large number of liquor saloon-keepers in this city have given bonds under the requirements of the new law, and it is understood that many of them will practically insist upon their right to continue business under the pre-existing license. The State organization for the judicial test of the law has a large number of members here and in Peru.

Failure of Prominent Grocery Merchants—The Crops—Independence Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 3.—The old grocery merchants, Messrs. N. & N. Milburn, of this city, have failed, and made an assignment. Abram Smith, of Jacksonville, is the assignee. The liabilities of the firm are near $10,000. The Milburns have long resided in Jacksonville, and stand as men of the strictest probity. They have the universal sympathy of the community in their misfortune.

Fine rains fell in this part of Illinois today, which will be immensely beneficial to the crops, which are very promising.

Independence Day will be grandly celebrated in this city. At night the most magnificent exhibition of fire-works ever witnessed in the city will take place.

Fish Culture.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 3.—The State shad propagation establishment, on the Hudson, was broken up this morning on account of the intense heat. Seth Green sent westward, to-day, 25,000 shad, to be put in the head waters of the Mississippi, as an experiment, at the request of Spencer G. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries.

NEW YORK.

The Stokes Murder Trial.

Close of the Testimony for the Prosecution.

Great Mortality Caused by the Intense Heat.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INTENSE HEAT—GREAT MORTALITY.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The terrifying heat of the last few days continues with but little abatement, the mercury to-day reaching 94 degrees in the shade in New York and suburbs. Since Sunday last not less than 350 adults have been prostrated by sunstroke, and half of this number have died. The mortality among children is frightful. The average deaths per day from cholera infantum in Brooklyn alone is 22. The narrow streets in the lower part of New York have been death-traps this week, and on every square men and horses have fallen, overcome by intense solar rays and stifling radiation of heat. In one brewery several workmen died instantly yesterday. The indications of relief to-night are not encouraging. To-morrow will probably be another blazing day, and the celebration, it is feared, will render the mortality still more dreadful. Yesterday's heat was the most overpowering of all, and many in to-day's list of deaths were stricken yesterday.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

Stokes' father and mother sat beside him in Court to-day. His mother conversed with him in whispers, from time to time, apparently with the object of keeping up his spirits and diverting his mind from the sickening details of the *post mortem*, which were heard *ad nauseam* for the past two days. The atmosphere of the Court room was very close, but every seat was occupied, and the audience sat out the proceedings. The medical men occupied the most of the time to-day in describing the professional treatment of Fisk after he was shot. Dr. F. W. Fisher was asked, "Did not you say to Mr Daly two months after this occurrence, that you could narrate circumstances that occurred in that room, between one or more members of the Morse family and Colonel Fisk, that were perfectly disgraceful? A. Never.

Mrs. Colonel Hooker was then called, and said: My name is Anna D. Hooker. I am a sister of deceased. His father's name was James Fisk, and his own James Fisk, Jr. I am only his half-sister. The witness was attired in deep mourning. The District Attorney then said: This closes the case, your Honor, for the people.

Mr. McKeon said he was going to open the case for the defence, and was taken by surprise by the suddenness of the close of the prosecution. Judge Ingraham said he was disposed to waste no time unnecessarily, and wished the counsel would go on. Mr. McKeon then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and after making a few introductory remarks regarding the formation of the jury and their intelligence, he quoted the law under which the prisoner was indicted for the murder of James Fisk, Jr. He read from statute that there are excuses for homicide, such as those by officers of the law in the discharge of their duties, or by a person placed in such circumstances that his life is in danger; and to the last he called particular attention. The array of private counsel with the District Attorney a thing never but once before known in this State—never known before the incumbency of the present District Attorney. Fisk was no ordinary man. He compared him to Cagliastro and Casa Nova, and showed him up as a lewd man in his daily life, and a most dangerous man, and a most dangerous enemy. McKeon indicated that he will defend Stokes on the ground of insanity and homicide, in self-defence. He said there has been insanity in the Stokes family, and Stokes himself, long previous to the murder, was the subject of hallucinations. His cool treatment of his father since his imprisonment was, to McKeon's mind, evidence of his insanity, for previously he was attached to his father. Stokes had lost $300,000, which had preyed on his mind disastrously. Mr. McKeon asserted that, on the day of the shooting, Stokes dropped into the Grand Central Hotel to call on a respectable lady. On descending the stairway he met Fisk. Fisk drew his pistol, but Stokes quickly produced his weapon and fired in self-defence. McKeon spoke for nearly three hours, and his array of alleged facts evidently had considerable effect on the jury. The defence will introduce about twenty witnesses, the first of whom will be Stokes himself, next Friday. Miss Mansfield will probably be the second witness.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FOURTH.

The Fourth will be extensively, but rather quietly, observed to-morrow. A military parade will occur early in the morning, fireworks will be burned at the corporation expense in the leading public parks, and the public will be treated to free concerts in the same localities. Tammany Society assemble to hear the Declaration read by James Brooks, and short addresses from Hon. R. Roosevelt, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, and others. The veterans of 1812 will have a muster in uniform. Excursions by hundreds are advertised to leave the city in all directions, but mainly to the sea-side resorts.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

The *Journal of Commerce* says: "By actual trial, instituted with a sincere desire to know the truth or folly of the eight-hour system, it has been conclusively demonstrated by employers in several of the trades who have tested it patiently, that they must return to the ten-hour plan or shut up shop. Among the iron and metal workers the eight-hour plan has been tried on its merits, and the result is that employers find they are losing money and are driven back to the old system under penalty of bankruptcy. The cabinet shops were among the first to yield to the strike, and the workmen in this branch of business boasted that they would convince the world that the bosses could make money on eight hours. The employers surrendered, and the men had everything their own way. But the same impossibility occurs here as in all other instances where the trial is squarely made. Employers advanced their prices, of course, and hoped to make up their loss by that means. The consequence was to drive large orders for furniture to Boston and other places. The employers finding no other alternative but ruin, are now impelled in self-defence to go back to the old plan. The same is true of most of the other trades. Everywhere it has failed, or will surely fail, because of the impossibility of doing the work of the world in eight hours."

FINANCIAL.

Wall street was very dull to-day. The Gold and Stock Exchanges closed at 2 p. m., and will remain closed until Friday.

THE STOCK MARKET

was intensely dull from the opening to close. The greatest fluctuations were in Pacific Mail, which advanced from 73 3-8 to 74 1 2. Erie declined from 55 1-8 to 54 3-4. This weakness in Erie is probably due to the decreased earnings of the road, which were $59,000 off for the third week in June. Northwestern advanced from 72 7-8 to 73 1 2. Other fluctuations were only 1-2 to 3-8 per cent, on very limited business.

MONEY MARKET

easy, at 4 to 5 per cent on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull and nominally unchanged.

GOLD MARKET

dull and firm, with all business at 113 3-4. Gold did not change from the opening to the close.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

firm and quiet. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 7-8a102; Union Pacific firsts, 91 1-8a 91 1-4; Land grants, 81 3 4a82; incomes, 87 1-4a87 7-8.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour in moderate demand, and, with the liberal present and the prospective arrivals prices were irregular and lower, all grades sell slowly. At the close the market was lower, irregular, and heavy for most grades; high grades the most depressed. In wheat there is nothing doing to test prices. Less favorable news from Europe adds to the heaviness and unsettled values. The market closed dull and weaker, with a demand only to complete cargoes for export.

PORK

in demand at unchanged prices.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STOKES TRIAL.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Court room was greatly crowded at the Stokes trial. The first witness was Dr. Marsh, who testified that he attended the *post mortem* examination of Fisk's body, describing the course taken by the bullet in his abdomen. He judged that the death of Fisk was caused by the shock. Patrick McGowan testified to helping arrest Stokes. The prisoner told Mr. Powers: "There's a man shot up stairs; send for a doctor!" At the same moment Thomas Hart ran down stairs and said: "There's the man that shot him!" Witness and two others followed Stokes to the barber shop, when they said, "We want you," and he returned with them, without making any remark. Mr. Powers asked Stokes what he shot Fisk for, but obtained no answer. Stokes looked pale and bewildered when arrested. Dr. Fisher gave the details of the medical proceedings in behalf of Fisk up to his death. His testimony shows that a considerable quantity of Magenta solution was given Fisk until 4:15 in the evening, when Fisk asked for water. He took a glass, drank it, and soon after fell asleep. He remained unconscious till he died. The witnesses attempted to rouse him by rubbing him with ammonia, but was unsuccessful. He believed the death of Fisk was caused by the shock from a wound in his intestines. He considered the wound mortal as soon as he saw the Colonel. The witness gave his testimony from memoranda, which, upon his cross-examination, proved to be copies originally made at the time of the murder. The Court ordered the papers to be laid aside. The Court took a recess.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Hooker, half-sister to Fisk, testified to relationship. This closed the case for the prosecution.

McKeon made the opening speech for the defence. He traced the movements of Stokes, after the examination in Bixby's Court. First, to Rufus F. Andrews' office, to inquire if it was true that Fisk had got an indictment for blackmailing against him, mentioning as his reason for asking, that he wanted to be in Providence, Rhode Island, on the 9th, to attend an arbitration on a trotting case. Andrews told him he had heard nothing yet. Mr. Bixby, of the Grand Jury, whom he next visited, told him there was no truth in the rumor. Then he drove in a cab to his residence, at the Hoffman House, and told a gentleman, who would be produced, that he had come for the papers in the trotting case. He got them and drove down Broadway to Josie Mansfield's residence for other papers, but seeing the blinds closed, and, knowing she was ill, did not go in, but ordered the man to drive to the Grand Central. He had not tracked Fisk the whole time, and gave the driver no directions as to the route, and the cab went by a different route from what Fisk took. Afterwards, on getting out of the cab, an acquaintance walked across the street with him, and Stokes said he thought that a lady saluted him from the ladies' parlor, up stairs, that knew him, and he would go and see her. He went up by the ladies' entrance, and went to the ladies' parlor, and, looking at the lady, found he was mistaken. He was returning to his friend at the head of the stairs when he saw Fisk coming in. His first impulse was to go down, and he went a step or two down, then paused, and at the same moment saw Fisk taking out his pistol, and as if in the act of cocking it. Knowing the desperate character of the man he had to deal with; knowing that Fisk had threatened his life, he pulled out the pistol he had carried in self-defence the whole winter, and rapidly fired two shots, and then walked back and descended the main staircase. Not a soul under heaven but the two saw what happened. On his way down he told one of the servants to go and look after a man who was shot. In conclusion, the counsel dwelt on the admissions of the witnesses for the prosecution as to the rumors of Fisk having been armed. He regretted that the District Attorney did not bring forward the parties who took charge of Fisk's clothing, and assured the jury, in addition, that some of Stokes' relatives had insanity, and that Stokes' mind was upset since his incarceration by Fisk on a charge of embezzlement, so that his love for his father was turned to hate. The prisoner at this point trembled and shaded his eyes. The Court then adjourned to Friday morning.

THE EMPLOYERS' CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

are about to send the manufacturers throughout the country a copy of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the employers on the 18th of June, pledging them to pay workmen hereafter by the hour, and to employ only those willing to work ten hours; also, a set of blanks, containing questions in regard to the system of labor in the establishment of each person who receives the communication, and requesting his opinions concerning the labor question, and the best practicable means of resisting and preventing strikes.

MUSICAL.

The Academy of Music will be given up on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of next week to hear Strauss and Madame Arabella Goddard. Strauss will bring with him a large and well-selected orchestra from the performers of the Jubilee.

Madame Peschka-Leutner will give a concert on invitation of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mayor Powell, and other eminent citizens of Brooklyn, at the Rink, in that city, some evening between the 7th and 13th of July, for the benefit of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, Madame Leutner will give one concert in Philadelphia, and one in Washington, but will not appear in New York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

It is reported that Colonel J. F. Sweetzer is to be appointed General Manager of the Erie Railway.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.

The specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers are $450,000 including $50,000 silver.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The Assistant Treasurer, to-day, paid $725,000 interest, and $157,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

PERSONAL NEWS.

The son of General Sherman sails in the steamer Russia, to-day, to join his father. Edwards Pierrepont and Sir Thomas Dakin will also sail in the Russia.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The strikes, although fast falling off, still have a strong hold upon many of the men. A strong effort is being made by the Employers' Union to persuade the workmen to return under the old system.

A monster procession of workingmen, for August 1, is under projection.

A Committee of the Employers' Union have issued an address to the workmen, appealing to them to resume labor, which is being distributed to-day, in German and English, by the thousand.

THE ERIE FRAUDS.

James McHenry says that when the case of the Erie Railroad Company against Jay Gould is brought to trial, other large frauds than those charged by the old management will be developed.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

The number of sunstrokes, yesterday, was nearly 200. The deaths reported were about 60 in this city, although there were numerous cases which were not known to the police. The heat continues to-day.

Fourteen deaths from sunstroke occurred between midnight and 8 o'clock this morning. There have been 106 deaths from the heat within the past few days. Four times that number were prostrated.

Despatches from many Eastern cities represent the heat as intense. There were Tirty fatal cases of sun-stroke here to-day. There have been 845 deaths in this city in the past four days.

IOWA.

Frightful Railroad Accident—Seven Men Mortally Wounded.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 3.—A fearful accident occurred on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, near Bellad, about 35 miles west of here, yesterday. A construction train left Belle Plaine on orders to work between this side. Freight train No. 17, from Luzerne, the first station the latter side, arrived at Belle Plaine at 9:10 in the morning, and telegraphed for an engine to help them out. The engine was sent up the Buckeye grade. The construction train, which was backing up, ran into the caboose to get out of the way of the eight-train. The caboose car was telescoped completely, and seven men were mortally wounded. Billy Anderson, the conductor, died, and four others have since died. The other two, it is thought, will not live.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The barometer will probably continue to fall, and especially in New York and New England, and southwest winds from Ohio to New England. Southerly winds, without material increase of temperature, but with close, moist atmosphere and local storms will be experienced throughout the Atlantic States on Thursday.

FOREIGN.

Exciting Debate in the French Assembly on the Bill Taxing Raw Materials.

Intrigues to Establish a Triumvirate.

Another Victory Over the Spaniards in Cuba by the Insurgents.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 3.—The debate on the bill imposing a tax on raw materials is now in progress in the National Assembly at Versailles. The lobbies are full of excited spectators. The members of the Right are resolute in their determination to reject the measure, and hope for a majority against it with the aid of the Representatives of the Free Trade Districts in the South of France. Among the questions which have been discussed is the contingency of the resignation of Thiers, and the appointment of a Triumvirate, to be composed of Marshal McMahon, General Ladmiram, and Duc de Broglie in his place, is again mooted. The party of the Left are now unanimous in their support of Thiers. They have had an interview with the President, and, on receiving the promise of their assistance, he made a brief speech, in which he distinctly stated that he would not, in any event, resign. Thiers also announced that he was fully aware of the intrigues of the Right, and remarked that the Left may implicitly rely on him to defend with firmness and all of his powers the interests of the Republic.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 3.—The Archbishop of Madrid is dead.

A band of insurrectionists under Cabecilla, attempted yesterday to enter the town of Reves, in the Province of Tarragona, but were repulsed by Government troops and compelled to retreat. Cabacilla was wounded and taken prisoner.

MADRID, July 3.—The *Epoch* newspaper of this city in commenting on the article published in the London *Times*, advising Spain to cede the Island of Cuba to the United States, energetically scorns the idea of Spain parting with any of her colonial possessions.

ITALY.

ROME, July 3.—The journals of to-day produce the letter from the Archbishop of Naples advising the clergy of his jurisdiction to use their utmost efforts to persuade their parishioners to take part in the Administrative elections of the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 3.—The steamship Lapwing, running between Liverpool and Rotterdam, collided with an unknown vessel off the Isle of Wight, last night, and it is believed that twenty-one lives were lost.

The ship Omaha, which left Liverpool on Feb. 26 for Calcutta, was wrecked on Saugur Isle, in the Hoogley River, and seven of the crew were drowned.

LONDON, July 3.—The International Prison Reform Congress convened in session, in this city, to-night. Representatives were present from every civilized country in the world. The Earl of Cornavon presided.

The official correspondence which has passed between the British Government and Lord Tenterden, its agent before the Geneva Tribunal Arbitration, is published. It comprises 12 despatches, besides the protocols of the proceedings before the Board, which have already been made known to the public. The correspondence closes with a despatch from Earl Granville, expressive of the appreciation of the services of Lord Tenterden and Sir Roundell Palmer. Earl Granville says: "I should not do justice to the feeling of Her Majesty's Government if I did not acknowledge the conciliatory spirit manifested by your American colleagues. The good feeling shown on both sides has facilitated the deliberations of the Arbitrators." Earl Granville, in conclusion, acknowledges the thoughtfulness and wisdom evinced by the Arbitrators in adopting the conclusions to which they have spontaneously arrived.

CANADA.

TORONTO, July 3.—A cablegram has been received from English gentlemen connected with the eleven cricket players, stating that they will sail from Liverpool Aug. 8, to play at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, and Hamilton, in the order named.

HALIFAX, July 3.—The steamer Mealin has completed the repairs of the cable between St. Pierre and Placentia, which has not been in operation for two months. The cables from St. Pierre to Brest have also been cut to repair damages.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 3.—The two schooners seen off Cayoromano, which were supposed to be receiving cargo from the steamer Fannie, were wrecking an English bark. It is now positively known that the Fannie landed nothing previous to landing her cargo at her station. According to the declarations of the prisoners, the landing place of the Fannie was made on that part of the Island between Saugua De Lambo and Puerto De Ceballas. The troops killed the guide of the expedition, and the situation was then unpleasant. The whole vicinity of the scene is a wilderness.

The united forces of Modesto Diaz, and Magui Gomez, attacked a Spanish convoy killing wounding nearly all. The survivors escaped into the woods. This engagement was the most successful for the Cubans of any during the revolution, the Spaniards losing fifty in killed and wounded. The convoy had charge of a party of sick soldiers, who embarrassed the movements of defence. The Cubans numbered 1,000, the Spaniards 200.

Governor Seabiza, who was recently attacked with vomito, is now out of danger.

INDIANA.

Railroad Consolidation—Henry A. Wise—The Fourth—Expense of the Clem Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, received official notification that, at a meeting of the stockholders of the I., B. & W. Railway Company, held at Urbana, June 28, the Directors were empowered to purchase the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln & Eastern Railway Company's rights and franchises, and issue stock in the I., B. & W. to the stockholders in the road about to be purchased. The Havana, Mason City, Lincoln & Eastern Company was formed by a consolidation with the Monticello Railway Company, both roads organized under the laws of Illinois, and its purchase will be a connecting link of the I., B. & W. project of building a road from Champaign to Keokuk, and thence to St. Paul. In order to make this purchase and the necessary issue of stock, the capital stock of the I., B & W. Company was ordered to be increased to $15,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, and the vote on the adoption of the necessary resolution stood 40,105 shares in the affirmative to 1,450 opposed.

Business will be entirely suspended in this city to-morrow. The German Protestant Orphan Asylum hold their usual celebration east of the city. The Catholics go on an excursion to Greenfield. The military companies will parade and hold a picnic near the city. There are numerous other private and select picnics.

Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is on a visit to his son, who resides at Shelbyville, in this State. He announces publicly that he will not support Greeley under any circumstances. He will not take any part in the canvass, but will vote for Grant. Among the expenses of the last Clem murder trial is over a thousand dollars for a phonographic report of the proceedings.

OHIO.

The Fourth in Cincinnati—Sunstroke.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—The Fourth will be celebrated in no public way. The public offices will close, and the newspapers will not issue on the 5th.

There were several cases of sunstroke to-day.

Soap a Cause of Skin Disease.

"Prime Old Brown Windsor Soap" is said to be now manufactured almost entirely from "bone grease." In the preparation of this material, bones of every description and in every stage of putrefactive decomposition are ground into a fine powder and submitted to the action of water boiling under pressure in a digester. The resulting mixture is then cooled, when the undissolved bone earth settles to the bottom, whilst the fats or oils rise to the top, and between these rests a solution of the bone gelatine in water. Out of this gelatine solution by suitable processes, a patent isinglass is manufactured for the preparation of soup and jellies of the pastry cook, whilst the oil or grease is saponified and converted into "Fine Old Brown Windsor."

In the soap thus produced there remain fine particles of bone earth, which, when the soap is rubbed on the face, as in shaving, lacerate or scratch the skin, and the wounds thus produced are, according to some, poisoned by noxious matters, originally existing in the bones, and which all the processes of putrefaction, extraction, and high temperature, and even saponification, have failed to destroy.

MARRIED.

EVANS—BIRD—On July 1, at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Evans, 1347 Prairie-av., by the Rev. Mr. Cheney, Mr. Will. J. Evans and Miss Sarah A. Bird, both of Chicago.

☞ New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

WHITEHOUSE—SHELDON—On July 2, at the Cathedral Chicago, by the Bishop of Illinois, father of the groom, Wm Fitzhugh Whitehouse to Frances A., only daughter of Edwin H. Sheldon, Esq.

DIED.

ATKINSON—At his late residence, No. 76 Lumber st, John Atkinson, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place July 4, by cars, to Calvary Cemetery.

CLAPP—On Wednesday, July 3, Bessie Ray, aged 3 months, 16 days, infant daughter of George and Sarah G. Clapp.

☞ Providence and Newport papers please copy.

HENRY—Annie Henry aged 16 months and 16 days. Funeral to-day at 11 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

BOLDEN—In this city, on the evening of July 2, of cholera infantum, Minnie, infant daughter of George M. and Minnie Holden, aged 7 weeks and 2 days.

STALLWOOD—On July 3, at ... street, Chicago, Albert Edward, son of H and M. Stallwood, aged 11 months.

FINNEY—In this city, July 2, Jennie P., daughter of George L. and Sarah L. Finney, aged 11 months. Funeral from parents' residence 311 Lincoln avenue, by carriages to Graceland, at 11 o'clock to-day.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000 NOW IN USE.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE.

The Managers of the Picnic and Celebration of the 4th of July at Haas' Park, wish to inform the public that ample arrangements to preserve order are made, and that those creating any disturbance will be promptly arrested and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

LAKE SUPERIOR EXCURSIONS.

This Company is now selling round trip excursion tickets, from Chicago to Lake Superior and return,

AT $35 EACH.

These tickets are issued via six different routes of rail and steamboat travel, and are good if used prior to Oct. 1, 1872. For tickets and information apply at the city ticket office, 51 West Madison-st., near Sherman House, and at the passenger depots of the C. & N. W. Railway, Chicago.

H. P. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent.
M. HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,

DEALER IN

Watches, Jewelry, & Diamonds.

Agent for HOWARD, ELGIN, and WALTHAM WATCHES.

452 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TEAS

Reduced 15 to 20 cts. per pound.

HONG KONG TEA CO.,

14 & 16 South Halsted, and 59 East Kinzie-sts.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

116 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postponement FOR SIXTY DAYS

$166,000,

In Cash and Real Estate, to be distributed at St. Joseph, Mich.,

SEPT. 4, 1872.

First Capital Gift, $40,000!

These prizes are made up of some of the most valuable peach orchards in Michigan.

TICKETS, $2.00!

For full particulars, list of prizes, etc., address CURTIS BOUGHTON, St. Joseph, Mich., or 44 West Madison-st., Chicago.

10 and 15 Per Cent DISCOUNT

On all Goods ordered of us during July and August.

JOHN B. HALL,

Merchant Tailor, 330 Wabash-av.

4th of July--Proclamation.

In consequence of the unpatriotic action of the City Council and Mayor in prohibiting the use of fireworks on the 4th of July, COLBURN, Confectioner, will give two Grand Balloon Ascensions from his Mammoth Confectionery and Ice Cream Establishment, 838 West Lake-st., at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. We can eat Ice Cream if we can't have fire-works.

Ten Thousand 10,000 Sand-Wiches!

Schweizer's Coffee House,

Corner Canal and Washington-sts.

DR. J. B. WALKER,

Oculist and Aurist,

... West Madison-st., from 10 to 1; 60 Twenty-third-st, from 2 to 5. Established in Chicago A. D. 1861.

To Whom it May Concern.

All connection in business between the undersigned ceases from this date by mutual consent.

BARBER WHITEHOUSE,
July 1. L. M. PRENTISS.

Manhattan Insurance Company of NEW YORK.

All Chicago creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company of New York, who have not received their second dividend can obtain the same upon application at this office. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Corner Madison and Market-sts.

BOND & BLOTTING PAPER,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

Tremont Restaurant.

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3½ o'clock.

ALTERATION OF THE PATENT LAW IN CANADA.

After the 1st of September next, American citizens will be permitted to secure patents in Canada on the same terms as residents. Full information can be obtained from the Canada Patent Agency, 48 York-st., Toronto, Canada.

DONALD C. RIDOUT & CO., Proprietors.

FOURTH OF JULY.

4th JULY!

STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS

The splendid Passenger Steamers of Goodrich's Line will make HOURLY TRIPS to

EVANSTON.

Each Steamer will have a Cornet Band on board. Goodrich Transportion Co. have rented Evanston Pier for their exclusive use for 4th July.

First boat will leave "Goodrich Steamboat Landing," foot Michigan-av., at 9 o'clock a. m.

Tickets for the round trip, only...............$1 00
Children under 12 years of age...............50c

Ample refreshments will be provided in the Evanston Groves by the Ladies of the Evanston Baptist Church.

The large, magnificent Steamer SHEBOYGAN will make an

EVENING EXCURSION

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MUSIC AND DANCING.

TICKETS, ONLY $1.00 EACH.

The Steamer CORONA will leave for

MICHIGAN CITY

At 4 o'clock morning of the 4th, spending the day there, and arrive back in Chicago at 3 o'clock Friday morning. Tickets for the round trip, stateroom included, ONLY $1.50!

Excursion tickets can be procured at office, foot Michigan av. T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

DEXTER PARK.

FOURTH JULY CELEBRATION.

Four Races--Citizens' Purses, $3,000

The entries are for:

FIRST RACE—Purse $800.
Horses that have never beaten 2:40.
Simon Anderson...............b. m. Lady Keating
Wm. Patrick...............s. g. Kimball
D W. Mattocks...............br. g. Tom Wonder
A. H. Buck...............c. m. Kattie

SECOND RACE—Purse $800.
Horses that have never beaten 3 min.
J. Predmore...............b. m. Ida
J. C. Simpson...............g. m. Nourmahal
A. F. Fawcett...............br. m. Nellie Ward
Geo. Clarkson...............s. m. Lady Lawrence

THIRD RACE—Purse $1,000—Free to all.
A. F. Fawcett...............br. m. Ellen Davis
Graves & Loomis...............b. g. Chicago
J. Predmore...............blk. g. Ed. Seeley

FOURTH RACE—Purse $400—Running Horses.
James Seville...............b. g. Lancet
Wm. Patrick...............b. g. Derringer
J. Reber...............b. m. Lady Fairfield
Chas. H. Scanlan...............s. g. The Earl

☞ Trains on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne R. R. leave at 12 and 2:30. Horse Cars every 30 minutes. Races commence promptly at 1 o'clock.

4th JULY

Grand Clam Bake!

At the LONG BRANCH OF CHICAGO, eight miles south of the city.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

Will make three trips, landing at Fitch's Pier. Leave Goodrich's Dock, foot of Michigan-av., at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock. Tickets for the round trip only $1.

T. G. BUTLIN.

FOURTH OF JULY ON THE WEST SIDE.

The managers of the Crystal Park will pay $50 reward to any tug boat that may rescue the Great Balloonist, BI-KI-CHEE, providing his balloon may fall in the lake.

GENERAL NOTICES.

DON'T!! Read This.

An Eminent London Chemist gives the following, his opinion, upon the Cosmetic Bath Packet: "Having heard such glowing accounts of the article known as Rowland's Cosmetic Bath Packet I ventured to get one, and examined it. I found, among other well-known ingredients, ammonia cleverly combined, in such a manner, that until used was not perceptible. The article certainly contains valuable principles, which have long been known in Materia Medica as being excellent for the preservation and good health of the skin, but until now, I believe, never taken advantage of in so advantageous a manner as in this Packet."

The Packet can now be found at
West Side: Dale & Holland's, D. R. Dyche & Co.'s, Clarinus & Co's, Dole & Clark's,
South side: Buck & Rayner, ...'s Pharmacy, E. Sargent's, Dr. Patterson's,
And by Druggists generally.
Wholesale by W. A. WEED & CO., 44 and 46 River st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

To all Whom it May Concern:

In compliance with the requirements of Section 12 of an Act passed by the General Assembly, approved April 9, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, entitled "An Act to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any Public Records by fire or otherwise (commonly known as the Burned Records Bill), and in pursuance of an order entered of record by the Circuit Court July 1, 1872, bids will be received in writing, enclosed in a sealed envelope, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, from newspapers printed in Cook County, for printing "Land Title Notices," said notices to be printed once each week for four consecutive weeks, eight lines space to constitute a square. Bids must be in on or before the 10th day of July, A. D. 1872.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Clerk Circuit Court, Cook County, Ill.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 23d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

OFFICE DESKS,

Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S,

157 West Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

Insurance Claims.

"NATIONAL" and "STOCK AND MUTUAL" of Chicago. We will pay cash for policies in these companies. SHUFALDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

NOTICE.—Am still buying adjusted claims against the LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Parties wishing to sell will please call at No. 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts., between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. F. Warren & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the firm name in settlement of accounts. We bespeak ... gererous patronage ... the past twelve years.

Chicago, July 1, 1872. ... PERRE.

Having ... with the Hydraulic ... we shall continue the manufacture ... Varnishes and Putty ... of Oil ... under the name of ... and Oil Co." We shall also ... stock of Window Glass, ... we invite the attention of our ... to the commodious building, 51, 53, 55 ... Green-st., and 191 Fulton-st.

CHICAGO WHITE LEAD & OIL CO.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Lord Dufferin and the Young Virgin.

Governors and Lieutenant Governors---The Coming Elections---A Grand Political Contest.

Pacific Railway Schemes---A Gigantic Ring---The Shannonville Disaster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 26.

Whatever instructions the Earl of Dufferin may have received from the noble Lord who presides in Downing street over Colonial affairs, it is apparent that he paid a farewell visit to

THE BLARNEY STONE

ere he turned his back on his own dear native isle. Pleasing and tasteful evidence of the success of that mysterious osculation was given at the Belfast banquet to the departing Peer, when a magnificent compliment was paid to the New Dominion, without, of course, the slightest consciousness that it might precede him and increase the enthusiasm of the reception from the devotedly loyal Canucks. After alluding in eloquent terms to the great national resources and gratifying prosperity of the Dominion, Lord Dufferin concluded: "Like

A VIRGIN GODDESS

in a primeval world, Canada still walks in unconscious beauty among her golden woods and by her trackless streams, catching but broken glances of her radiant majesty as mirrored on their surface and scarcely recks as yet of the glories awaiting her in the Olympus of nations." After this choice bit of rhetorical blarney, the Canucks will undoubtedly send their hats a few feet higher and cheer more wildly in receiving their new ruler. It would, of course, be unfair to interpret this Olympian allusion as an intimation that Canada, under the guidance of his Lordship, is to take her place

AMONG THE POWERS OF THE EARTH,

but it would not be surprising if the advocates of Independence were to find some comfort in the future thus significantly indicated. Earl Dufferin may experience as much trouble as his less eloquent predecessor in placing his views precisely before the public; for, it will be remembered, Lord Lisgar, as Sir John Young, permitted some peculiar and unguarded expressions in some of his earlier speeches,—expressions that afterwards required a great deal of explaining away, and even then left an unpleasant impression on the public mind. Earl Dufferin may be more discreet and fortunate, but, if he will take a friend's advice, he will have nothing more to do with

THAT LOVELY YOUNG VIRGIN

with whom he aspires to climb Olympian heights. Are we not told that,

Aspiring to be gods, the angels fell;
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel?

And the average Canuck neither desires to place the aforesaid virgin in the position of the fallen angel, nor to rebel with some ambitious men against the established order of things. His Excellency is now running the gauntlet of long addresses, dull dinners, hearty "receptions," military parades, and the various other methods by which the Canadians

MANIFEST THEIR LOYALTY.

Time has dealt leniently with him during his 46 years of servitude; but he is neither a "bloated" nor a "drawling aristocrat." He has a fine, but not particularly imposing, presence; is somewhat under the average size; has regular, but not classical, features, and clear, quick eyes. "Judging from appearances," said a correspondent, who met him in Quebec, "one would take him to be a man who enjoys activity of both body and mind, to whom idleness is uncongenial, and laziness a perfect stranger." Like her predecessor,

LADY DUFFERIN

is a blonde, but she is more lithe and slender than Lady Lisgar, while she is as tall and as elegant. Her Ladyship's beauty is only exceeded by her amiability. The meeting on board the little tender in Quebec harbor, with the principal Cabinet Ministers and officials, was exceedingly pleasant from the frankness and cordiality of the new comers. An excellent impression has been created by Lord Dufferin, and he seems destined to win

PERSONAL POPULARITY.

Lord Lisgar's simple and unaffected manner commanded the esteem and regard of all who knew him; but he lived very quietly, and scarcely travelled beyond the sphere of his official duties. It is believed Earl Dufferin will do more, and that, during his "reign," no one will have reason to complain of the quality of the wine, or the infrequency of the banquets at the vice-regal palace, otherwise called Rideau Hall. Brown, Jones, and Robinson did, indeed,

TURN UP THEIR NOSES

in disgust at Lord Monck's economy, and occasionally looked ashamed and whispered at Lord Lisgar's carefulness; while society enjoyed the spectacle and looked for more entertainments, but, alas! looked in vain. The Canucks are rather hard to please. They would cut down His Excellency's salary to $8,000 a year, and growled if he diminished the number of his dinners. This apparent inconsistency may be explained by the fact that the economists and the growlers occupy

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT "CLAWSES"

in society,—the former paying most taxes, the latter enjoying most hours of idleness. Dinners are certainly not of the utmost importance, but an hour or two might be profitably employed in showing their effect upon the connection between this and the Mother Country, or upon the Colonial policy of Britain, or upon indirect claims, or upon the Geneva Arbitrators.

Within the next six months

HALF A DOZEN GOVERNORS

of Provinces are to be appointed, and Dame Rumor is consequently busy with the names of those who are most likely to receive the coveted title, and the privilege of spending ten or twelve thousand a year, and getting only six or eight. For, if he wishes to do the thing in fine style, His Honor, or His Excellency,—this absurd question of title has never been settled, though the latter form has been adopted,—will have to spend considerably more than he receives,—a habit that would land him in

MICAWBERISH MISERY

in a short time, were it not that he generally has a long book-account, and is a citizen of more wealth than brains. It is accepted that the

HON. ALEX. MORRIS,

now Minister of Inland Revenue, is to succeed Governor Archibald in Manitoba. He is a mild, gentlemanly politician, somewhat irreverently known as "Lady Jane," owing, it is supposed, to his smooth face and bright blue eyes; but he can be very spiteful in debate, as he proved by his fierce attack on Mr. Mckenzie during the late session. Mr. Morris will have sufficient discretion to avoid shaking hands with Riel, should that talented young man reappear on the scene of his former glory.

GOVERNOR HOWLAND'S

quiet and prosperous reign in Ontario is drawing to a close, and the great question is, who shall be the next occupant of the red brick palace recently erected in a fashionable part of Toronto for the secondary representative of Her Majesty? Sir John A. Macdonald can name the man, and it is believed

SENATOR MACPHERSON,

a millionaire contractor, has the inside track in that he has taken a very prominent part in getting up a proposed $15,000 testimonial to the Premier. The Senator has all the physical and intellectual qualifications for a successful Lieutenant Governor, as he is very tall and well proportioned, and is not burdened by an over-supply of mental energy. He has a keen competitor in the

HON. JOHN CARLING,

who is not inferior, bodily or mentally, to the Senator, and has, besides, acquired great popularity through his excellent beer. But how could a man make beer and represent Royalty? The idea is preposterous. Sir N. F. Belleau is expected to retire from the Gubernatorial Chair of Quebec in favor of the Hon Mr. Chauveau, the present Provincial Premier, or Senator Cauchon, or Mr. Coursol, Mayor of Montreal. Sir Hugh Allen could, no doubt, get the position if he desired it; but it would necessitate residence at Quebec, and the steamships and other great prospects would be neglected. The Governorship of

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA

will depend very much upon the result of the elections. If a prominent supporter is requested to stay at home, he may be promoted and provided for. Mr. Howe will have to get something, as his retirement from the Ministry is only a matter of time. With plenty of money, I should not mind being a Lieutenant Governor, and my ambition may be fired in that direction, as there is nothing to prevent an American winning the coveted distinction. There's no election to worry you, and all the political responsibility is borne by the Ministry of the day. Your friend, the Dominion Premier, advises the Governor General to appoint you, and there you are for five years if you desire, or perhaps longer, as

THE ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE

has not been heard of here. You must, of course, maintain "good conduct," and endeavor to be very dignified and imposing. Almost the

LAST OFFICIAL ACT

of Lord Lisgar was to [illegible] the "faithful Commons" and the [illegible], with many commendations of their industry, patriotism, and liberality, in [illegible] for their vote of certain supplies for the [illegible] wants of Her Majesty in providing for the due administration of Government in the Dominion. One hundred and eighteen acts of all degrees of importance showed that His Excellency had good reason to praise the industry of the two Houses, and never were praises received with greater pleasure in one respect, for the termination of labor and the beginning of a

LONG DESIRED HOLIDAY

was indicated. Another necessary consequence was less inviting. By his gracious words, His Excellency pronounced the death-doom of the first Dominion Parliament—or, rather, of the Lower House, which alone is elective. There is no reason to expect that any great emergency will necessitate the re-assembling of this Parliament.

The elections are now the most important questions of the day; and, from Cape Breton to Vancouver's Sound, is heard the note of preparation for a

GRAND POLITICAL CONTEST.

The issues are many and vital; but all may be narrowed down to the simple matter, whether will the opposition or the present Ministers guide the Ship of State? The contest will be keen and close, and the result will be doubtful until the second Parliament has been in session some time. The Government, it is true, has an enormous advantage in the dispensation of the considerable quantity of legitimate patronage, and this has been vastly increased by the

LARGE SUMS APPROPRIATED

for the enlargement of the canals and the construction of the Pacific Railway, and of numerous other but less important public works. Thus there is hardly a constituency in Nova Scotia that is not about to receive from $2,000 to $15,000 for harbor or other local improvements, and it would be against human nature to suppose that the Blue Noses would not show their gratitude to the present Government by voting for its candidates in the coming election. By a

SHREWD AND UNSCRUPULOUS USE

of these means, the Hon. Dr. Tupper has enlarged his following from one to fifteen members; and, though the tide of popular opinion in Nova Scotia is, and has been, against him, more than half of the twenty-one members will be retained in his ranks. In New Brunswick, things are mixed by a

RELIGIOUS AGITATION

about education, in which the Roman Catholics—forming a considerable part of the population—are the complainants, in that a new Provincial law bereft them of the right to maintain separate schools, a right which they declare was secured to them by the Act of Union. The question has been referred to the judicial advisers of the Crown, and perhaps the opinion of the Law Lords of the Privy Council may be obtained. The Roman Catholics hold the casting vote, and can give a majority either to Ministerialists or Opposition. At present the latter are viewed with most favor. Quebec, or Lower Canada, has always—thanks to

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRIESTS,

returned a large Conservative majority. Sir George Cartier has had a numerous and devoted following, and has, consequently, been the strongest man in the Government. But he seems to have fallen from grace. Not only are his chances of re-election in Montreal East greatly endangered, but his prospects as a party leader are seriously imperilled. There has arisen in the Church

AN ULTRAMONTANE PARTY

who know not Sir George, and who would cast him over for some more devoted son. It is reported that they will form any alliance with the Liberals,—which would be like a marriage of the dove and the serpent, for the Rouges have been held in holy horror by the Fathers as the incarnation of Communism, Skepticism, and all that is spiritually and materially noxious. Whether

THIS STRANGE COMBINATION

will really be effected or not, it is impossible for me to say,—but it is very probable that the Ultramontanes will split up the hitherto solid Conservative and Ecclesiastical party, and give the Liberals a better chance of carrying the Province. Jean Baptiste is usually very docile in political matters; but, when he sees

BISHOP ARRAYED AGAINST BISHOP,

and when the Fathers give conflicting directions as to the side upon which he may vote, the poor, puzzled, faithful *habitan* is likely to cut the knot by either not voting at all, or by going over to the Rouge candidate, whose views would command his support, were not *Rougeism* condemned from the high places of the Church. The Liberals, or Reformers, will

SWEEP ONTARIO,

for Sir John A. Macdonald has become very unpopular. Conservatism, or Toryism, is at a decided disadvantage in that Province. It is reasonably calculated that fully three-fourths of the constituencies in Ontario will pronounce against the Government; and, if the Liberals get one-third in Quebec, and one-half in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia,—as they have excellent prospects of doing,—it will leave the two parties about

EQUAL IN STRENGTH.

The Manitobans and British Columbians will undoubtedly support the Government until a change takes place, and then they will continue to support the Government. The new House will probably find Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie each with about a hundred supporters, and consequently

MINISTERIAL CRISES

will again be the order of the day in Canada.

One serious evil threatens the independence of the new Parliament, as it considerably affected the first during the session just closed, in dealing with one of the most important questions affecting Canada. This is no less than the formation of what will in time become a

PACIFIC RAILWAY "RING,"

with all the worst vices of that species of combination. Over fifty members of the Senate and House of Commons are largely interested in the two companies incorporated for the purpose of receiving from the Government—if suitable terms can be agreed upon—the contract for building the line from Lake Nipissing, around Lake Superior, to the Pacific Ocean. There is a great deal of uncertainty as to the precise route, the engineering difficulties, and many other details; and there is no doubt that any company undertaking the work will have

ENORMOUS CHARGES

for alterations, extra work, unforeseen obstacles, and other devices by which more money can be obtained. The Government of the day will be completely at the mercy of the "Ring," whenever any such questions come up for settlement. Under these circumstances, an influential commercial paper pertinently inquires, what guarantee have the people of Canada that the one hundred and fifty millions proposed to be devoted to the building of a Pacific Railway will be wisely expended? It points out that these railway contractors are in such strong force in Parliament that they have the power to

ENFORCE THEIR DEMANDS;

and the clear prospect, therefore, is, "that the major portion of the public lands, and an immense cash bonus are to be handed over to this

PARLIAMENTARY CONSPIRACY,

to be supplemented, from time to time, by such further subventions as their necessities or cupidity may demand; and that this country is to be tied hand and foot, and left helplessly at the mercy of a

GIGANTIC RAILROAD RING

for the next ten years. Here is a pleasant prospect, truly. The integrity of the Canadian politician will be severely tried during the coming decade.

The terrible

GRAND TRUNK DISASTER,

at Shannonville, is to receive patient and thorough investigation by the Crown authorities, so that the cause may be made known. It was most probably a decayed tie, allowing the rail to "wobble." The disaster is peculiar in its character, and, in all probability, very few lives would have been lost had not the steam escaped in immense volumes. Accidents on the Grand Trunk are unusually frequent; but there has never before in its unfortunate annals been an instance of such a holocaust as that at Shannonville.

CHAUDIERE.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In these days of "respectful consideration" of woman's claim to political equality, may we not ask that simple justice be done to one woman who has been dragged into politics and roughly handled there? For years I have made it a point to speak in public and private of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln as I felt she deserved; but, no matter how long the report of a lecture might be, that part was always left out; and I now formally ask the press of that State which claimed the body of her husband for interment, to do her justice, and brighten her pathway to his side.

When I went to Washington, early in '63, I was so deeply prejudiced against her, from the reports of her disloyalty, and against Mr. Lincoln, for his action on the Fremont proclamation, that I did not care to see them,—feared to trust myself to do so, lest I should say or do something wrong, and it was only by assuring me that I need not be presented that my friends induced me to attend one of their receptions. I was, I think, purposely put into a position where I could not avoid presentation without rudeness, and, as I gave Mr. Lincoln my hand, and thus added one to that prolonged series of muscular efforts so like those of a man pumping, for life, on a sinking ship, every other feeling was lost in compassion, and I exclaimed, "May the Lord have mercy on you, for the people have none!"

It seemed to amuse him very much; and he looked so tired and good tempered that I felt there was more in the apology generally made for him, viz: the influence of a secession wife, than I had been willing to acknowledge, and passed on to speak to her, carrying in my heart a double measure of resentment. She was elegantly dressed—showing no more of that Republican simplicity, of which we hear so much and see so little,—than did Franklin in his intercourse with foreign Courts; but she was receiving her guests with great good nature, and a ardent desire to set them at ease. She did not, at first, catch my name, and when she asked to have it repeated, I was watching her closely, and had long been accustomed to note its effect on the faces of those to whom I was presented. To the best of my knowledge and belief, it never did bring such a flush of pleased surprise to the face of any Rebel-sympathizer. No friend of the new Lost Cause ever gave such a reception to an old Abolitionist. It did not last two minutes, but there was the mesmerism of a genuine sympathy in the sudden lighting of her face and warm grasp of her hand.

I afterwards called upon her about hospital work, and found her ready and willing to do anything required of her,—anything she could do without incurring the displeasure of the Surgeons and others in authority, or neglecting the duties of her position.

Those who feel that she missed a grand opportunity to rival Florence Nightingale, know little of that whereof they speak. Florence Nightingales are born, not made by opportunity; and if it were otherwise, Mrs. Lincoln had not the opportunity. To the place of Lady of the White House there are prescribed duties attached almost as onerous as those of the President, and those who grumbled about Mrs. Lincoln not being in a hospital would have grumbled still more if she had not been in another place when custom gave them reason to expect to see her there. Besides all this, and notwithstanding all the fine sentiment now written and spoken about woman's work in the hospitals, they were generally considered a nuisance by those who were the legally-appointed care-takers of the sick and wounded soldiers. It was a common thing to attribute all manner of evil to their ministrations; and no class of women were more likely to get across the lines than street-walkers. There always was a very large surplus of would-be nurses; and very few women a. fit for such service. Mrs. Lincoln did visit the hospitals, and carried fruit and flowers, which she personally distributed to the sufferers; but even this was often treated by surgeons as an impertinent meddling; and as her example would be so likely to be followed by other women, and it was so hard to discriminate, it is easy to understand that she might have been, and no doubt was, made to feel that sick soldiers were better without her attentions. I always found her anxious to aid in anything approved by the Surgeon General.

Her loyalty to the National cause was beyond question with those who were intimate with her. Once, when in New York, the Commander of one of the war-vessels made an entertainment for her on board ship. As he conducted her to the seat prepared for her,—a large chair covered with the flag,—she noticed that it swept the floor in front, when she stopped, gathered it up, and draped it over the back, saying, "Excuse me, but I cannot sit on that! My place is under it!" It was done so quickly, yet pleasantly, that those who saw it felt that the act was a spontaneous homage to the Stars and Stripes. But the whole miserable slander about her disloyalty was without a shadow of foundation. At a time when the War Department was alive with Rebels, and clerks in it did not hesitate to call Union soldiers "Lincoln's hirelings," it was held that Mrs. Lincoln *must* have betrayed the secrets of that Department, since the Rebels knew them.

But the most serious fault which has been found with her was her extravagance in dress during the National trouble. It may be remembered that the ladies of Washington originated a society to pledge the women of this country to wear only domestic goods during the war. A committee waited on Mrs. Lincoln, and she agreed to join; but, before signing her name, bethought her to consult Mr. Lincoln. She went with the ladies to his room, and after he had heard them, he vetoed the plan, saying that the country needed all her revenue, and could not afford to do without the duty on foreign goods such as we proposed to disuse. Secretary McCullough took the same ground; and so Mrs. Lincoln was taught to believe it a patriotic duty to get, and encourage others to get, all the laces, velvets, satins, and etceteras that her and their purses could buy. When, afterward, in that ignorance of finance which has so long been taught as a feminine virtue, she failed to "make both ends meet," and tried, privately, under an assumed name, to dispose of her surplus clothing, the privacy she sought was rudely invaded, and she held up to most unmanly criticism by men who should have guarded her reputation as they would the name and fame of their own mother. In that time of grief, and almost insanity, after Mr. Lincoln's murder, shut up in the room that had been hers in the White House, when the proper officer failed to take care of the public property, and servants, or who else would, carried it off, some pretending to act by her authority, she was held responsible for the flat-irons which mysteriously disappeared. It is time that justice was done Mrs. Lincoln, and that the American people should sooth her sorrows by every manifestation of respect.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

ABOUT TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If modern reformers would,—instead of standing afar off and yelling at a social, political, or religious error, into which millions of their fellow-men have (as the reformers think) fallen,—make a close examination of the alleged evil, they might find out the remedy. The yelling reformers, making no impression upon the evil by their noise, rush to the Legislature and procure an act to suppress it. Then one-half of them retire, satisfied that the law is automatic; while a small body, as intolerant as earnest and truthful, prosecute the evil-doers, and find that the law's delay and expense have involved them in a life-long struggle, and, one by one, they retire from the contest, cursing the lawyers, the judges, and the juries. The lawyers pick flaws in the law; elected judges are often found ready to stay proceedings; and juries, with whom murderers are too often safe, are not reliable on moral laws for the suppression of drinking or gambling. Ever since the first intolerant law, passed in Maine about twenty-five years ago, and known as the "Maine Liquor Law," the country has been kept in constant agitation about the suppression of selling spirituous, vinous, and malt drinks; and the masses of men are just becoming satisfied that the best restraints for the time were in existence when the agitation commenced.

The State of New York, twenty-five years ago, required that no person except an innkeeper should sell liquor of any kind, to be drunk on the premises where sold, or in quantities less than a gallon; and such innkeeper was obliged to pay a license-fee yearly, and give bonds to the town authorities, with two respectable securities, that he would keep an ordinary inn, with accommodations for man and beast. If one other clause, which I will shortly mention, had been added to that law, and strictly enforced, it would have been the best regulation ever yet found. The license was abused by probably one-half the number licensed. Taverns were licensed in country neighborhoods where not needed, and became the resorts of neighborhood loafers, and the farm-workmen were often inveigled into these low places, which were very frequently next, or very near, to the country churches. But still the remedy was with the town authorities, and, although there were not many suits for abused licenses, the fear of a refusal to renew them for a succeeding year kept the evil within bounds. There was one thing wanting: a severe penalty, which could be easily enforced, for adulterating liquors.

At these country inns, brandy was sold at three cents a glass, which was bought in the nearest village for fifty, and even as low as forty, cents a gallon. Of course, it was rank poison, calculated only to destroy all natural taste and appetite, and create a morbid appetite for more of the same drugged alcohol. Fools enough were found to get drunk on this stuff, and many a grave was filled with its victims. In fact, I knew a young man who died at 20, and who, as his physician alleged, was certainly poisoned in mixing for a year this vile stuff, and died from the effects.

The Maine-law fever spread over the country. The legislators from the country districts in New York voted for and obtained a similar law, authorizing the search of every private house for liquor, and its immediate destruction. The law was adjudged unconstitutional, and, the license law being abolished, the sale of liquor was free. So it has been in many States. Michigan has the most stringent laws, prohibiting all sale of liquors and prohibiting licenses. The effect is, that nobody pays any attention to it, and the sale is unrestricted in most places.

The worst feature of the liquor evil is in adulteration. Pure, good liquor, fairly seasoned by age, does not kill anybody; and, besides, it does not, except in a fool, create a passion for drinking. It restores an over-worked body; it refreshes a tired traveller. By any one except a fool, it is used as food and medicine. Many do not need it. Many cannot bear any stimulant. Their condition may be enviable, but is too often connected with an intolerance of the weaknesses of others. It may be said that some natives abstain from spirituous liquors. Well, what of it? They are addicted to some worse form of intoxication, as opium. Besides, our country has fifty nationalities, and the most of them have national appetites for some special spirituous, vinous, or malt drink. Good ale to an Englishman, and Rhine wine or lager to a German, are nearly as essential as good bread. This dictating what a man shall eat or drink, is a worse evil than liquor. The sensible temperance men, within the last twenty-five years, have done much good. They would have effected much more but for the intolerant spirit of the radical teetotallers.

We have a license system now in force. Let respectable houses for entertainment of travellers be licensed, under good bonds. Let mere dram-shops be refused license. This will not interfere with respectable restaurants. Let the business to be conducted be other than dram-selling, and be decently maintained; and let the persons to be licensed, and their bondsmen, be of such character as to be a fair guarantee for a respectably-kept house. Added to this, the sale of adulterated liquors can be stopped. I do not advocate any anti-temperance cause, or even moderate drinking. The cause of temperance rests upon better foundations than intolerant laws. People approached in a reasonable way, and with sensible arguments, are open to good impressions; but an intolerant spirit begets anger and dogged opposition. I once rented a farm to a very good, honest farmer, who, as I found after he took possession, had, within a few years, become addicted to excessive drinking. He was too proud a man to be approached with a lecture by a youngster, as I then was. I saw that his wife was suffering, but she never uttered a word of complaint. The year was nearly closed when he came to renew the engagement for another year. He met with a prompt refusal; asked the reason, which I declined to give; and left me looking very dejected. I pitied the man from the bottom of my heart. His wife was a superior woman; he had a small family. I knew he was honest, and that this habit had only existed for about two years. Calling him back, I said to him, "Mr. W., you can know the reason. I am a young man, just commencing life, with a large business and considerable property to attend to; and I have formed a resolution never to have any business transactions voluntarily with a man who gets intoxicated oftener than I do myself. I am not your keeper. Neither do I assume to lecture you on your habits. If you find it profitable and a happiness to yourself and family to drink to excess, do so. I allow no man to lecture me on my habits. Now take the farm for another year, and, if you find you must drink, I advise you to buy better liquor. That might have some good effect. But, if you get drunk, I advise you to leave the farm the next day, for I shall reserve the privilege of placing there a man with whom I can carry out my resolution, although you may very uncomfortably remain in the house for the year." He left me without a word. He remained with me for four years. The first year he had saved nothing. When he left to take possession of a fine farm which his wife had fallen heir to, he had $1,000 in my hands; his wife was a happy woman; and the tears ran out of his eyes as he told me that I had saved him. It is not the only temperance lecture I ever delivered, but they were all of the most practical kind,—and made "*ad hominem*."

About the same time, I had over forty renting tenements in my charge, and, although many applications were made for such purpose, I never had a tenant who sold liquor in any of them. My objection would not have been made against a good hotel, properly located; but there were already too many liquor-stores in the village, and to add to them for the sake of a few dollars would have been wrong.

Dr. Nott, of Union College, in his lectures to the students on temperance, made the great adulteration of liquors and wines his strongest argument, saying that he had made a personal examination of several adulterating establishments, and could testify that, in more than one-half the liquors and wines used, injurious and poisonous drugs were introduced.

This is an old, hackneyed story. All the arguments of lecturers have been exhausted. All possible appeals to men's hearts (and the hearts of excessive drinkers are very easily moved) have been used, and still the evil of intemperance exists, and without being perceptibly lessened. There is no doubt that temperance in all things is the corner-stone of every happy life, and that intemperance is the father of five-sixths of all crime. Everything should be done, therefore, to promote the one and discourage the other. It is quite fashionable to denounce the laborers who resort to the saloons, and those who keep the saloons; but the wealthy classes and the churches are alone responsible for the evil. To induce temperance, the laborers must have decent, healthy places to live in. Their homes must be attractive; and, if you wish to bring them under the influence of the churches, the poor must have as good preaching, as attractive science and music, and as comfortable church edifices, as the rich. If the rich and poor cannot be equal before the Altar, then adieu to all church-influence. It is of no avail to ride in a fine carriage to visit a man who is sinking into intemperance, when the poor man lives in a hovel, surrounded by filth, and with a gutter filled with green slime before the door. In building a ship, every science is used to prevent disaster. In building a city, everybody follows his own whim, and the motto, "The devil take the hindermost," hangs above the goose. Yet the ship is only freighted for a voyage, while the city is built for a whole life, and for numbered generations.

The curious phraseology of the new law regulating the sale of liquor is the clearest evidence of the carelessness of legislative bodies, and of the ignorance of those who seek extreme laws. Pruned down as it has been, it might have been a fair, good law, with a little more care. Its enforcement is, however, extremely doubtful. It is unlawful for any person to sell or *give away* liquor to be "*drunk*" or be near the premises, "without first having obtained a license to keep a grocery," and given a bond, with two good securities, freeholders, in the penal sum of $3,000, to answer any judgment for injury. *Ergo*, I can buy a bottle of whiskey for myself; but, if I offer it to my friend, in my own house, without a license to keep a grocery, I am subject to a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $100, and imprisonment in the County Jail for ten or thirty days. There is no equivocation about this. If I take a man into my house and make him drunk, and he inflicts a damage, this law would make me liable,—not for making him drunk, for I could not be supposed to know how much he could drink with impunity, but for giving him the liquor. I have known a man to become crazy on one glass of brandy, and following up such moderate drinking, he was eventually taken to an insane asylum. His pate was very shallow, and could not hold much. Again; the law confiscates my house if the tenant sells or gives away liquor, even to his own children. This seems very absurd, but such is the letter of the law.

OBSERVER.

MR. WARD'S STATUE OF SHAKSPEARE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I undertake, to-day, a task than which there can possibly be none more delightful to discharge. And it consists in the endeavor to classify and assign its right place to a work of contemporary Art with which this country, and the world at large, has lately been enriched. The reception which has been given to this work, Mr. Ward's statue of Shakspeare, lately unveiled in the Central Park of New York, is, to my mind, a painful illustration of the tardiness with which productions of the very highest order of artistic genius are recognized. The journals of New York have, certainly, not been slow to pronounce certain lukewarm commendations with the usual conventional sound. But it is no discredit to the writers who furnish art-criticism to popular columns that they are not, as a rule, equipped with the knowledge, and faculty, and experience which would enable them to pronounce with confidence upon the value of a work of Art as it is likely to appear after having been weighed by critics and the public of more than one generation, and of a wider area than that of the people among whom it has been produced. Besides, an American artist is placed at a great disadvantage in comparison with those of Europe in this respect, if he happen, as in the case of Mr. Ward's statue, to have produced a masterpiece. The critics and the public of this country have not lived in the presence of the great Art, ancient and modern, of the world. It is, therefore, not possible for them to determine the comparative place in the scale of merit, and in the general art gallery of mankind, if I may be permitted the expression, of any fresh production of an American hand. However, with all the ardent faith that exists in the great future of this country, I note the existence, on all sides, of a certain hesitation and diffidence in the praise or exaltation of American work, whether in Literature or Art, among critics, readers, and public. This diffidence is natural and graceful to the natives of a young, industrial, and commercial country. But it becomes all the more necessary to speak strongly and explicitly, and without reserve, when an American artist has produced a work which entitles him to be ranked at once, and without waiting for his dissolution, or the verdict of posterity, with the supreme masters of the Art of all ages and nations. To be able, with all sincerity, thus to classify a living artist and his work is, as I have said, one of the purest pleasures that can be tasted by a thinker or writer. There is so much of painful mediocrity in all branches of work, that to be obliged to change the usual attitude of cold aversion for bunglers, to which one is usually condemned, for respectful, enthusiastic, and reverential admiration of a Master who instructs, delights, and elevates, is an opportunity for which no one can be too grateful, and which no one should carelessly seek to suffer to escape.

Mr. Ward's statue of Shakspeare may, without hesitation, be pronounced to be one of the great statues of the world, and the artist himself to belong to that band of the elect, so few in name and number, the Phidias', the Angelos, who speak great thoughts in the peculiar and perfect language of Sculpture; who have married a perfect mastery of the technical part of the greatest of the Arts to the highest conception; whose temperament, and training, and genius make it clear that in no other way could they express their thoughts; and who, therefore, produce those immortal works in which the whole form and the spirit are blended in products as organic, well-nigh, as the products of Nature herself, and, to us who are human, as infinitely more valuable and interesting, as must all that concerns and comes from [illegible] be.

This is very high praise, but I am convinced that it is not higher than the case imperatively demands. The space at my command will not enable me to demonstrate its truth with the fulness such incomparable merit demands, but I can indicate the reasons and grounds for holding it to be truth with enough precision to set intelligent minds thinking. And I have no doubt that the recognition which I give to this work and this Artist will soon become universal, and that the patriotism of America will soon rest in the delighted conviction that the greatest of the men who ever wielded English speech has for the first time been represented in plastic art with a richness, and fulness, and grandeur of expression worthy of such greatness, by a child of the new land which speaks his speech, and is doing so much to make it world-wide.

I wish, sir, that I had your readers before the statue, so that I might, wand in hand, show how and why, in detail, this statue is so consummately great. A mere report like this, in the absence of the work itself, is painfully inadequate,—so inadequate that I should shrink from the attempt, were it not that I feel a sort of duty in the matter, and the support, also, in the sympathy which American citizens will extend to such an effort as that I am making. Before long, I trust, that photographs, on an ample scale, and showing the statue from every point of view, will be procurable throughout the length and breadth of the land. When these are in the hands of intelligent students of Art, they will be able to see for themselves what I can only indicate in cold description.

The statue represents this supreme man of men at a moment which suggests irresistibly that some great conception has suddenly arrested him while walking. The right leg and foot are slightly advanced, as though to take the next step forward. But that step is not taken. The whole current of muscular action has suddenly been stopped, and the whole frame of the living man been struck with sudden immobility, by some overpowering inward presence. The right hand holds a book close to the right breast, as though to suggest that the train of thought which thus has turned the breathing man of flesh and blood into a creature of reverie and the abstract world, is made up partly of what he has there read, and far more of the passionate overflow of the great soul within. The whole man is delivered over, body and soul, to the inward thought. There is no trace of the slightest consciousness that such a thing as the outward world exists, except in utter subjection to the great spirit that is moulding it and its creatures into some imperishable form of poetic or dramatic life. Hence, the first and sovereign requirement of a great statue or picture is entirely satisfied. For it, spectators simply do not exist. It lives its own life, and is there for our homage and delight, but recognizes us not at all,—not one whit. As Wordsworth said so finely of Milton, its "soul is as a star, and dwells apart."

This is the first impression produced as we gaze on the great work. The secret of Shakspeare's life is, as we all know, impenetrable. He answers no questions, save in his creations and his Art. Precisely so is it with this incomprehensible statue. In my first phase of overwhelmed awe, I gazed at it with an almost painful sense of its lonely and awful remoteness from the ken of our questions and our tests. If Shakspeare was to be adequately rendered at all, this condition must have been satisfied. He was to stand in marble or in brass among men, as he lived among them once in the flesh, filling the principal space in the eyes of his own, and, indeed, of all generations, but holding his own secret for ever in his closed hand and his locked-up breast.

This supreme unconsciousness, then, is there, and fulfils what is the first condition of all great Art, and was of the very deepest essence of the subject in the case of Shakspeare. Then, when we come to analyze the statue, we find an absolute perfection in surface detail. First, as to the face. That is the man's own face. I would stake my life. The Artist has avoided that hydrocephalous size of forehead which some of the portraits give. For the first time it has been remembered that, in one in whom all was so proportioned as in that first of men, there could have been no such excess in any one physical direction. Then, the whole frame, from the crown of the head to the foot, is, in an anatomical point of view, simply perfection. The magnificent limbs, covered only by tight-fitting hose up to the middle of the thighs, exhibit a perfectly marvellous relation between their articulation and the slight wrinklings of the woven covering. And the whole figure suggests, beneath the drapery, the osseous structure and the flesh and blood, as I do not remember any other statue to have done. There is a man under the drapery. The work is not mere surface-work. It produces the impression that the drapery could be taken off, and, under it, found the very structure of the "image of God."

But there is much more than all this. The magnificent unconsciousness and supreme beauty of which I have spoken,—are these the result of accident, or of mere inspiration? By no means. Genius does not work in that way. A man who has not the method, the insight, the patience, and the means, can no more say, "Go to, I will make an unconscious statue," and do it, than he can take wings and fly. The result is produced, in this statue, by a perfectly wonderful adaptation of details to the great end in view, and could have been produced in no other way.

I have said that it represents the man suddenly struck into the immobility of reverie while walking, and that he has been so struck while the right leg is put forward to take the next step. Now, here comes quite incomparable subtlety in execution. We all know that the human frame lives a sort of double muscular and nervous life, derived from the two halves of the brain. This double life is, in its two parts, singularly dependent, yet independent. Paralysis, as we know, may suspend the muscular power of one side only. When we walk in full health, and are putting forth full power, we are exercising both sides alike. But suppose we stop short in our walk, under the influence of some overpowering thought, with the right foot extended, what will be the respective conditions of the two sides of the frame? The motive power of the right side will have been comparatively exhausted, while that of the left will be in full reserve. If we become fixed in our reverie, the consequence will be, that the whole left side, from the foot upward, will become more or less rigid, while the whole right side will become more or less relaxed. So that, while, to a front view, we may seem standing on firm feet,—four-square, so to say,—the side view may represent quite different expressions. On the right side we may seem delivered over to almost nerveless reverie; on the left, we may seem rigid with fixed purpose and resolution.

It is positively painful to me, sir, that I have to speak of this to my readers without illustrations,—the way in which the great Artist has applied this truth in his statue is so incomparably fine. The left side is all rigidity, and fixity, and grasp, from the foot to the shoulder. The left hand rests on the hip, with a gesture of arm that imparts to that section of the statue an expression perfectly indescribable. The short cloak has partly fallen off the right shoulder, and on that side the lappel is over the arm held against the breast. On that side where relaxation of the frame is to be indicated, are, therefore, exquisite curves. But, on the right, where the frame is and must be rigid, the slightly-raised shoulder has retained the cloak, and therefore falls by the side in lines only just not straight, as, indeed, they ought not quite to be. The result of all this subtlety of perception of the muscular and nervous condition of reverie in arrested motion is, that the statue presents a most startling contrast when viewed on the right or the left side. Indeed, I am satisfied that such a lesson in expression generally, and sculpture particularly, is nowhere to be had as by first looking well at this statue in front, and then at both sides. The front view is the complete and whole man. But the two profiles are so utterly different in expression,—the one all relaxation and reverie, the other all purpose and rigidity. Such would be, such must be, the condition of such a frame sunk into reverie under such circumstances. And therefore it is, because the physical conditions are profoundly apprehended and rendered, and the adjustment of drapery and position of hands are conformable to those underlying physical conditions, that the statue is so grandly unconscious. Having fully grasped the vital conditions of his subject, as well as entered profoundly into the spiritual significance of Shakspeare's strange isolation, the sculptor was able to create an independent, living Shakspeare; to enrich Shakspeare's works, as he has done, with a new commentary, and us, his fellow-creatures, with a new and imperishable delight.

When Sebastian Bach went to visit the great Frederic, the King went wandering about the palace, saying to everybody, "Do you know old Bach is come?" I have something of the same feeling about this statue. I want to say to everybody who looks as if his eyes were alive, "Do you know that New York has one of the masterpieces of the world in its Central Park?" Photography and photo-sculpture ought to set to work without delay to spread the knowledge of it everywhere.

America has produced a very great man. It is to be hoped she will recognize him, and make the most of him. In the scale of international greatness, the Shakspeare statue tells for more than the fifty thousand miles of railroad. I am, sir, yours, etc., A. H. L.

Free Drinking Fountains.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: Grog being under ban, with what are the people to moistify during the present solstice? Thirst is universal, and must be appeased some way.

Here and there, remembering the virtue—if not the reward—in a "cup of cold water," enterprising shopkeepers have added a tank of ice fluid to their outside attractions, and the result is an interesting study indeed. Within a hundred feet of the writer is one of these free fountains, and its patronage is truly immense. It yields (by count) at least four drinks per minute from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m., which is 240 per hour, and, of course, 2,400 during the ten hours indicated above. Other similar resorts are as well patronized, doubtless. Hence it may be deduced that water is a very welcome and enjoyable beverage. People love it "consumedly." They fill their skins with it, and nobody is harmed or impoverished thereby. Then why not let them have it?

Our authorities are now licensing numerous resorts where whiskey and other means of suicide are to be retailed. Suppose the money thus obtained was devoted to the erection of free water fountains,—iced, if you please,—what would be the harm? And what would *not* be the resulting good?

Thirst would be quenched, at any rate, and, in this way, liquor consumption necessarily diminished; for, with a stomach cooled and surfeited with water, the man would hardly be expected to make room for a less welcome fluid.

Costing nothing, the drinker would have the more money in his pocket for family, food, clothing, and the means of education.

Saloon-keepers, being thus released from the tap, would fall into other habits, and become producers of some sort, rather than drones and pests in the public hive. And a large share of the police force might be sent about other business as well. Abating the gin trade would leave them little to do.

Public safety and quiet would be insured in this way. A man who drinks only free water at a public fountain will never be found a garroter and robber, such as were the four scoundrels who committed the violence on Loomis street on the evening of Friday last. And, of course, there would be less need than now of a Vigilance Committee to catch and cure this base breed of dogs.

In this way the value of work over mere words would be demonstrated. It is, to be sure, cheering and inspiriting to listen to the eloquence of Brother Fowler or Bartlett on the value of the simple fluid. But a fountain of the fact itself would be infinitely more potent, as one *might* go directly from the lecture-room or pew to the "Pewter-Mug," or licensed saloon,—to quench a thirst intensified by abstinence; but never, from the chaste lips of the water-nymph to any such means of gratification. Beings washed clean and cool by the purity and abundance of Lake Michigan would revolt with horror from the contagion of the bar-room. A healthy man never seeks pleasure in the small-pox and the pest house; nor a water-drinker from resorts and resources, still more fatal to both soul and body.

Then, by all means, give us the fountains. It would save money, and make money to do so; prolong life, enhance enjoyment, and render thousands happy and contented who are now in doubt whether "to be, or not to be," is the better resolution. Yours, NEPTUNE.

CHICAGO, July 3.

Letter from Governor Koerner.

The following letter from the gentleman whom many people think will be the next Governor of Illinois, appears in the Buffalo *Demokrat*:

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 20, 1872.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND: I have just received your note of the 18th inst., and answer immediately. My letter to the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, in which I positively declared, immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, in favor of Greeley against Grant, made the rounds of many papers, and nobody raised a doubt as to its authenticity at that time.

A scurrilous correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* in Washington, stated, some time ago, that I had said, after the nomination in Cincinnati, that I could not vote for "the old scoundrel," meaning Greeley. I declared the next day, through the St. Louis *Republican*, that this statement was a falsehood, and the correspondent has quietly pocketed it. This is the *only note* which I have published since the above mentioned letter, and it sufficiently contradicts the statement of the New York *Times*. All this you may publish.

When a man who is unpopular with the largest part of his own party, as I positively know, can obtain through patronage, and through patronage alone, a unanimous renomination, then it is time, if we wish at all to save the rest of our liberty, to protest against it at the ballot-box, and for that every man of honor would be good. A destructive system is to be broken down, and it is not, with me at least, a question of personality.

As a German, my honor does not permit me to vote for a man who permitted to be sold to France ten millions worth of rifles, cannons, and cartridges, and who thus has the lives and the health of perhaps hundreds of thousands of Germans upon his conscience. Other Germans may take this matter more easily; but, at the time when I did my best, through friends, to stop this dishonorable traffic, I made the vow that, at the proper time, there should be a reckoning made for this infamy.

I wish to send this letter with this evening's mail, and have to stop. With the assurance of my old friendship, I remain yours,

G. KOERNER.

Dr. F. C. BRUNCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fire Crackers and Fireworks.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The sale of fire crackers and fireworks in 1872, it is stated, will exceed by one-third that of any previous year. The importation of fire crackers this year will reach 167 500 boxes, of which 150 000 have been brought to New York, 15,000 to Baltimore, and 2,500 to San Francisco. These goods are brought from China in sailing vessels, and fire crackers cost in Canton about 76 cents a box. Adding freight, commission, expenses, and a duty of one dollar a box in gold, the cost of fire crackers amounts to $2 15 a box. In the beginning of the season, fire crackers were sold in New York by the thousand boxes at $2.32, but the price soon advanced to $2.75. The retailers sell fire crackers at $3.50 a box, and in Western cities at $4 00 a box, the expense of transportation raising the price. Taking the average at $3.50 a box, the cost to consumers of fire crackers alone will this year amount to $586,250. The fireworks that will be used are much more expensive. There are seven large establishments in this country employed in manufacturing fireworks; six of these are in the vicinity of New York, and one is near Cincinnati, from which are obtained the supplies from the West. These factories have an aggregate capital of $150,000, and work from the middle of December until after the Fourth of July. Two of the New York factories, however, work all the year round, to supply the Southern trade, the chief demands of which are for Christmas and New Year displays. Fireworks to the value of $500,000, exclusive of grand displays and exhibition pieces for cities and towns, have this year been manufactured in the above establishments. The operatives are generally young men and women and children, and the wages vary from $8 to $15 a week. To reduce the risks in this dangerous occupation, each operative is placed in a separate little building built of brick and one story high, thus guarding against extensive explosions. The torpedoes manufactured this year, it is estimated, will amount to one hundred millions. They are put up in packages of one hundred torpedoes each, and sold at 5 cents a package. The cost of the torpedoes to consumers will, therefore, amount to $50,000. The aggregate value of the fire crackers, fireworks, and torpedoes consumed on the next Fourth of July will probably exceed $1,136 250. The cost of the public displays especially prepared for the occasion, it is estimated, will amount to $500 000.

MUSICAL.

20,000 COPIES ORDERED

IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION, of the Splendid New Church Music Book called

THE STANDARD!!

Thus giving the brightest prospect that it will be

THE BANNER BOOK OF THE SEASON!

THE STANDARD

Has 400 pages filled with new and fresh music. It includes an Elementary Course of the best character, with interesting exercises, tunes and easy glees for practice, a fine collection of Metrical Tunes, and an extra choice list of Sentences, Motetts and Anthems for Chorus Practice.

THE STANDARD BEARERS,

Or, in other words, its authors, whose brilliant reputation as Church Music Composers will bear it on to triumphant success, are

Mr. L. O. EMERSON, of Boston, and
Mr. H. R. PALMER, of Chicago,

Men universally known among lovers of Sacred Music.

THE STANDARD

Is Ready! Send on your orders!

Price $1.50. Per doz., $13.50. Specimens sent, for the present, post free, for $1.25. Specimen pages free on application.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

Parties who, during the past 30 days, have been unable to obtain

STEINWAY

Pianos, styles 1, 2, 5, and 6, will now find an assortment of superb instruments, recently received at our warerooms. Other styles will shortly arrive.

SMITH & NIXON,
Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Building Materials
AND
BUILDING FELT.

Send for Circulars and Samples.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 East Madison-st, Chicago.

BOW LEGS.

BOW LEGS,
CLUB FEET,
Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, and all Physical Deformities.

Dr. S. N. MARSH'S apparatus for deformities are made by us and are carefully and scientifically adjusted to the requirements of the case. Also all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, etc.

MARSH & BOWLES, 539 Wabash av.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE, CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

From July 10 to August 15.

CARL ZERRAHN, Chorus Conductor.
ROBERT GOLDBECK, Piano Recitals and instruction.
George F. Root, James Gill, P. P. Bliss, O. Blackman, E. E. Whittemore, Fred W. Root and Louis Falk in other departments. A rare opportunity for singers, players and listeners. Particulars of
GEO. F. ROOT & SONS, 709 Wabash-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

JAPANESE TOMMY,

Johnson & Powers and the Star Company.

Fourth of July—Grand Matinee.
Saturday—Benefit of Wm. Arlington.
TO RENT—West Side Opera House. Apply to S. MYERS, 881 Indiana-av.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Novelty Upon Novelty! 4th of July Week!

Production with entire new scenery and beautiful effects, of Bartly T. Campbell's great American drama,

THROUGH FIRE!

Regular Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

Three Performances on the 4th of July!

At 11 a. m.—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
At 2 p. m.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Evening at 8 o'clock—THROUGH FIRE.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.

Clinton-st. near Washington Monday July 1. Last week of Cinderella, which will be played every afternoon and evening by 75 beautiful children, in conjunction with all the acts of the incomparable circus company.

Last week of the Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe, whose astounding feats have produced the most unqualified admiration and enthusiasm. Last week of the season and the last opportunity of seeing this unparalleled organization. Remember! 4th of JULY, 3 performances; morning at 10 o'clock, afternoon at 2 o'clock and evening at 8 o'clock. No reserved seats in the afternoon.

Prices—Afternoons—No reserved seats, Dress Circle Chairs 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents. Evening—Reserved Chairs 75 cents; Dress Circle Chairs 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents. Box office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Remember! every afternoon at 2 o'clock; every evening at 8 o'clock.

GLOBE THEATRE.

COL. WOOD....Proprietor.

MONDAY, JULY 1,

And during the week, the Great Military Spectacular Drama, which has been months in preparation,

The Lancers!

New and Gorgeous Scenery by Strans. Costumes from Paris. Properties by Guinea. Stage machinery by Gern.

Extra matinee July 4. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

HOMES FOR ALL!

Cor. North Clark & Erie-sts.

43 DWELLING HOUSES!

AT AUCTION.

We will sell at auction on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 5, at 3½ o'clock, on the corner of North Clark and Erie-sts.,

43 Col. Derrom's Ready-made Houses,

The best Portable Sectional House made. Strong frame bolted together, stuff all matched, tongued and grooved and well battened, Steep Roof, Flat Ceiling, Double Siding, with an air space between. These houses vary in size, containing from one to three rooms each.

This is a rare chance for those wishing to buy a comfortable house at their own price. Samples of these houses may be seen on the ground. The balance are packed convenient for transportation. Sale positive and without reserve.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

Of New and Second-Hand

Furniture, Carpets, Etc., Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, July 6, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 148 Michigan-av.

New Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Lounges, Extension Tables, Chairs and Rockers, Counting-room Desks, Etc. 10 Crates Crockery in open lots. Top and Open Buggies, Single and Double Harness, Table Cutlery, Plated Ice Pitchers, Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons. Also One Pair of Splendidly Matched Dapple Gray Horses.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 3 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

AT AUCTION.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE OF

Household Furniture.

Great bargains in Parlor and Chamber Furniture. Extension Tables, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Rockers, Office Desks; 15 crates Crockery in open lots, 80 packages Glassware, 3,000 yards Wool Carpets, 75 Mirrors.

On Saturday, July 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

This sale will be worthy of attention.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE OF

Parlor and Chamber Suits,

Sideboards, Hat Trees, Book Cases and Secretaries, Marble, Wood Top and Library Tables, Etageres, Cane-seat Chairs in great variety. We shall also sell second-hand Furniture, Bedding, Silver Ware, and the entire Carpeting from a Riverside residence, nearly new, consisting of Velvet, Body Brussel, Tapestry and Three-ply Carpets, Matting, &c. Sale at our rooms, FRIDAY, JULY 5, at 10 o'clock.

COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers Agents, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-ct.

AUCTION SALE

By J. E. HOYT, 143 West Madison-st.

IMPORTANT SALE.

68 CRATES OF WHITE GRANITE WARE

To be sold by crates to the trade, direct importation from Staffordshire, England, the sale to commence Wednesday, July 10, at 9 30 a. m. sharp.

WILLIAM E DAY, Auctioneer.

TRUSSES.

The Common Sense

TRUSS!

Pronounced by eminent Surgeons to be the most perfect appliance for Hernia ever invented. An examination of the list of persons in whose cases permanent

CURES

Have been effected by the use of this instrument will convince any one of the efficiency of Bartlett's "Common Sense" Truss in the radical cure of

RUPTURE.

Trusses of every description, including Marsh's Radical Cure Trusses, Hard Rubber Trusses, German and French Trusses. Also the most approved styles of Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Instruments for Deformities, &c., accurately adjusted by

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
Manufacturers and Importers,
343 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between James Farson, D. G. White and R. B. Farson, under the firm name of FARSON, WHITE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of said firm will be settled by the firm of James Farson & Son.

JAMES FARSON,
D. G. WHITE,
R. B. FARSON.

The business of Farson, White & Co. will be continued as heretofore by James Farson and R. B. Farson, under the firm name of James Farson & Son.

JAMES FARSON,
R B FARSON.

Chicago, July 2, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAG STAFFS,

Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the

North End of Wells-st. Bridge.

Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'S, 226 South Water-st., will have prompt attention.

GEO. HACKET, Agent.

"OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,"

Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

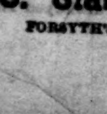
Largest and best appointed Hygienic Institute in the United States. Commands finest scenery in Western New York. Pure air; soft spring water; good table; skilful physicians; kind attendants; reasonable terms. The place *par excellence* for genuine rest and recovery of health, in summer or winter. Reached from New York city, Rochester and Buffalo by Erie Railroad. Two trains each way daily. Send stamp for circular. Address JAMES H. JACKSON, Secretary "Our Home," Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

CARBOLIC ACID,

For DISINFECTING, manufactured by
J. M. HIRSH & CO. 38 West Washington-st.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick-dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver,
It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales.
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE.
46 South Desplaines-st.

NEW BOOKS.

Ready July 1st.

THE
AMERICAN LAW REVIEW
FOR JULY, 1872,
COMPLETING THE SIXTH VOLUME.

Contents:

I. Slander and Libel. II. Responsibility for Condition of Demised Premises. III. The Wharton Trial.—IV.—New York Court of Appeals.—Rights of Authors.—V. Digest of the English Law Reports.—VI. Selected Digest of State Reports.—VII. Book Notices.—VIII. List of Law Books published in England and America since April, 1872.—IX. Summary of Events.

Index to Volume VI.; Table of Reports; Table of Cases.

Terms.

Subscription, per annum....
Single numbers....
Vols. I.—VI., bound in law sheep, each....

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED:

LANGDELL'S LEADING CASES ON SALES.

A Selection of Cases on the Law of Sales of Personal Property. With References and Citations. By C. C. Langdell, Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University. Vol. I. 8vo. Law sheep, $7.50.

MORSE ON ARBITRATION AND AWARD.

The Law of Arbitration and Award. By John T. Morse, Jr., Author of "Law of Banks and Banking." 8vo. Law Sheep. $7.50.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.
110 Washington-st., Boston.

AGENTS WANTED for CHAMBERLIN'S GREAT CAMPAIGN BOOK, the

Struggle of '72.

A Novelty in Political and Popular Literature. Contains a Graphic History of the Republican and Democratic Parties; a racy sketch of the ... Liberal Republican Party; an inside view of the Cincinnati Convention; ... or side shows of the campaign. The finest illustrated Book published. In fact, the Book wanted by every American citizen. To secure territory at once send ONE DOLLAR for outfit.

UNION PUBLISHING CO.,
165 Twenty second-st., Chicago.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF
THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
OF CHICAGO,
Monday Morning, July 1, 187[2]

RESOURCES.

United States Bonds	$ 456,...
Missouri State Bonds	250,...
Cook County and South Park Bonds	352,...
Mortgage Loans secured by Real Estate	1,364,...
Demand Loans on Collaterals	520,...
Time Loans on Collaterals	472,...
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	122,...
Cash and Exchange	924,...
	$4,357,...

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$4,170,...
Capital Stock	105,...
Surplus Fund	75,...
Undivided Profits	7,...
	$4,357,...

JNO. C DORE, President.
L. B. SIDWAY, Vice President.
CHAS D. BICKFORD, Cashier.
ALBERT D GUILD, Asst Cashier.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

White Star Line

NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $... currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 374 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. Russia....July 3; Cuba....July 10; Scotia....July 17. From New York. Calabria....Ju...; Abyssinia....Ju...; Batavia....Ju...

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold.
Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday. Price of passage, in gold, (including wine): First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent. The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HARGIS, Agent, 31 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dimension Stone

Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marble, or Sand-stone, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, as durability, and their capacity for working under the chisel or hammer; one sample 12x12x12, showing on each face a different kind of cutting and on one the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for the period must be furnished. The stone must further have a good grain, and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year.

About 280,000 cubic feet of stone will be required; the size of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate 60 feet; the largest stones will not probably contain over 250 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on schedule of sets as may be required in order that the contractor may make proper allowance for cutting in the quarry, and on this schedule payment shall be made.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry must accompany each bid.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give a bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry, and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Dimension Stone," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposal for concrete stone, new Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
79 South Canal-st.

MONETARY.

Local finances ... partly to the ... crowded into ... holiday, all obl... legally due and ... which was to ... business at the ... Exchange wa... offered between ... count. There were ... corner in wheat ... some excitement ... The banks, w... to-morrow.

THE TEA A...

Monday was a ... day in this as in ... porters here had ... ing their tea and ... warehouses until ... free-of-duty law, ... Monday. The co... of tea and coffee ... tremely low. Wi... stocks were so l... difficulty they fil... tomers, and so p... those articles, th... waited at the ... warehouses, all o... able to take tea ... warehouses to the ... The earliest po... morning. The d... in the Governme... on Saturday eveni... $700,000, all of w... free law on Mond... stock of tea and c... ket all over the U...

THE ORGANIZAT...

The new law g... of corporations f... nois, and which w... is quite different f... The incorporator... for the first year, ... their actual intere... the incorporation ... over their own h... formal and conclus... Under the new l... less than three, no... make a statement ... the name and capit... incorporation, and ... is formed, and r... signatures to the ... the same manner a... of a deed. On filing this a... tary of State, he is ... tors a license to ... open books for su... When the whole o... scribed the Comm... meeting of the ... officers. The Com... a sworn report of t... the matter, in the ... State, whereupon t... them a certificate o... tion of the company. Any persons ass... porate powers or us... pretended incorpor... fully complied wit... ions, or before the ... have been subscribe... jointly and severall... tracted in the name ... corporation.

THE NATIONAL ...

There have been ... time lately, that ... made to organize th... tional Banks in favo... eral Grant. That th... foundation in some... than the imaginatio... two circumstances ... First, that for ... has seemed to ... endeavor on the part ... to encourage the or... Central Redemption ... which should practic... tional Banks in the ... zation of this bank w... last two annual repor... burd, and just before ... compelled to resign ... manifest unfitness fo... the scheme was atten... sent to all the Nation... try, setting forth th... bank was recommende... in Washington," and ... stock in the propos... were, however, ... themselves to the ... proposed institution... failed. The second ... it has been ostentatio... announced in Washi... Boutwell, who has bee... National Banks on acc... confiscate the bonds o... tional Banks with the ... urer—did not expect, ... a place in the Cabinet ... case of his re-election. It is well known the... regularly organized A... Banks, which was form... their own protection ... tion. Nobody hears m... tion, but there is no do... and active operation ... not impossible that ... influence of the b... election may have bee... ter. Without jumping ... conclusion that such ... made, or presuming to ... would accept them or ... attention of the banks ... worthy of their consid... that such a course has ... the banks should as... either party in the ... whole secret of the ... sooner or later, and wi... the great mass of the ... to have much interest ... posed to them under th... they are on ... the rich richer, and ... be their most implacab... be said that capital is ... allies itself with the ... "strong Governmen... of all strong Govern... stronger and stronger ... military rule supersed... banks once allow it ... they have adopted thi... will inevitably evoke ... that other extreme of ... munism, and between ... one toward the concen... few banks, and the oth... tion of all Government ... banking would not be ... ness.

THE BULK OF OU...

Some curious statis... that to make a new iss... Bank notes in circu... 5,608,224 sheets of pape... per 1,000 sheets, the we... would be 100 858 pound... of the paper used for t... tional Banks is 28 cent... cost of $78,669. Th... paper manufactured ... greenback notes is giv... costing $175 341; ma... tional currency, 316,... 373 pounds, costing ... tured into internal r... pounds, costing $36,6... stands 812,608 pounds ... $625,494. There is in ... paper, to be manufactu... fractional currency, ... stamps, which amoun... costing $204,812; so th... paper used or to be use... is 1,069,791 pounds, cos... give the reader some ... bulk of our paper ... know that 535 tons of p... its production. Add t... graving, printing, etc. ... cost of our paper liabili... fy exceed what is gene...

LOCAL STOCK AND ...

Messrs. Lunt, Preston ... tions for Governmen... curities, as follows:

United States 6s of '81 ...
5-20s of '62 ...
5-20s of '64 ...
5-20s of '65 ...
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July ...
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July ...
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July ...
10-40s ...
U. S. 5s (new issue) ...
U. S Currency 6s ...
Northern Pac gold 7-30s ...
Chicago City 7s ...
Cook County 7s ...
Illinois Co. and Town 10s ...
Gold Exchange ...
Sterling Exchange ... drafts ...

REAL ...

Instruments Filed for ... Ja...

CITY ...

Arnold st, near Thir... dated July 1; consider... Van Horn st, bet Hop... to alley, with building... Hastings st, bet Hoyne ... to alley, with buildings ... Lot ... of Busby's Lots ... addition, dat...

NEW BOOKS. ... July 1st. ... LAW REVIEW ... JULY, 1872. ... THE SIXTH VOLUME. ... JUST PUBLISHED ... BROWN & CO., PUBLISHERS, ... Washington-st., Boston. ... Eagle of '72 ... STATEMENTS. ... QUARTERLY STATEMENT ... OF THE CONDITION OF ... STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, OF CHICAGO, ... Morning, July 1, 1872. ... RESOURCES. ... LIABILITIES. ... STEAMSHIPS. ... White Star Line ... NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL ... CELTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC ... MAIL LINE ... BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. ... DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. ... PEREIRE, EUROPE, VILLE DU HAVRE ... P. H. DU VERNET, Agent, 72 South Market-st. ... PROPOSALS. ... Proposals for Dimension Stone ... Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill. ... A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department. ... Sealed Proposals ... A. B. MULLETT, ... FINANCIAL. ... Negotiated ... G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 78 South Canal-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3.

Loan finances were active to-day, owing partly to the business of two days being crowded into one. To-morrow being a legal holiday, all obligations maturing then were legally due and payable to-day, the effect of which was to make an unusual amount of business at the banks.

Exchange was in good supply, and freely offered between banks at 50c per $1,000 discount.

There were some symptoms to-day of a corner in wheat for July, and, consequently, some excitement in grain circles.

The banks, will, of course, all be closed to-morrow.

THE TEA AND COFFEE DELIVERY.

Monday was a great tea and coffee delivery day in this as in all other large cities. Importers here had refrained from withdrawing their tea and coffee from the Government warehouses until they could do so under the free-of-duty law, which went into effect on Monday. The consequence was, that stocks of tea and coffee in the market had run extremely low. With many of the importers stocks were so low that it was with great difficulty they filled the orders of their customers, and so pressing was the demand for those articles, that great numbers of teams waited at the doors of the Government warehouses all of Sunday night, so as to be able to take tea and coffee from the bonded warehouses to the stores of the importers at the earliest possible moment on Monday morning. The duties on the tea and coffee in the Government warehouses in Chicago, on Saturday evening, would have been about $700,000, all of which was abolished by the free law on Monday morning, July 1. The stock of tea and coffee thrown upon the market all over the United States will be large.

THE ORGANIZATION OF INCORPORATIONS.

The new law governing the organization of corporations for pecuniary profit in Illinois, and which went into effect on July 1, is quite different from the old one.

The incorporators are not made Directors for the first year, as under the old law, but their actual interest in, and connection with, the incorporation must be acknowledged, over their own hands and seals, in a more formal and conclusive manner.

Under the new law the incorporators, not less than three, nor more than seven, must make a statement in writing setting forth the name and capital stock of the proposed incorporation, and the objects for which it is formed, and must acknowledge their signatures to the same before a Notary, in the same manner as in the acknowledgment of a deed.

On filing this statement with the Secretary of State, he is to issue to the incorporators a license to act as Commissioners to open books for subscriptions to the stock. When the whole of the stock has been subscribed the Commissioners shall convene a meeting of the stockholders and elect officers. The Commissioners shall then file a sworn report of their entire proceedings in the matter, in the office of the Secretary of State, whereupon the latter shall issue to them a certificate of the complete organization of the company.

Any persons assuming to exercise corporate powers or use the name or style of a pretended incorporation without having fully complied with the foregoing provisions, or before the whole of the stock shall have been subscribed in good faith shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts contracted in the name of such pretended incorporation.

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN POLITICS.

There have been rumors from time to time lately, that an endeavor was being made to organize the influence of the National Banks in favor of the election of General Grant. That these rumors have their foundation in something more substantial than the imaginations of partizan politicians two circumstances have been cited as proof: First, that for two years there has seemed to be a systematic endeavor on the part of the Administration to encourage the organization of a Grand Central Redemption Bank in New York city which should practically control all the National Banks in the country. The organization of this bank was recommended in the last two annual reports of Comptroller Hulburd, and just before that functionary was compelled to resign in consequence of his manifest unfitness for the post he occupied, the scheme was attempted. A circular was sent to all the National Banks in the country, setting forth that this consolidated bank was recommended by "high authority in Washington," and urging them to take stock in the proposed bank. The banks were, however, afraid to commit themselves to the keeping of the proposed institution, and the scheme failed. The second circumstance is that it has been ostentatiously and unnecessarily announced in Washington that Secretary Boutwell, who has become obnoxious to the National Banks on account of his desire to confiscate the bonds deposited by the National Banks with the United States Treasurer—did not expect, and would not accept, a place in the Cabinet of President Grant in case of his re-election.

It is well known that there is already a regularly organized Association of National Banks, which was formed some years ago for their own protection against unfair legislation. Nobody hears much of this association, but there is no doubt of its existence and active operation at present, and it is not impossible that negotiations for the influence of the banks in the coming election may have been made in that quarter. Without jumping to any unwarranted conclusion that such overtures have been made, or presuming to say whether the banks would accept them or not, we would call the attention of the banks to one or two points worthy of their consideration: If it is true that such a course has been proposed, and if the banks should use their influence for either party in the coming election, the whole secret would be certainly found out sooner or later, and when it was found out the great mass of the voters who are to poor to have much interest in banks, and are opposed to them under the popular notion that they are one of the means of making the rich richer, and the poor poorer, would be their most implacable enemies. It may be said that capital is timid, and naturally allies itself with the party that favors a strong Government." But the tendency of all strong Governments is to become stronger and stronger Governments, until military rule supersedes civil law. If the banks once allow it to become patent that they have adopted this line of policy, they will inevitably evoke some development of that other extreme of political excess, communism, and between these two tendencies, one toward the concentration of power in a few banks, and the other toward disintegration of all Government, we imagine national banking would not be a very desirable business.

THE BULK OF OUR PAPER MONEY.

Some curious statistician has figured up that to make a new issue of all the National Bank notes in circulation it would take 5,603,224 sheets of paper. This, at 18 pounds per 1,000 sheets, the weight heretofore used, would be 100,858 pounds. The average cost of the paper used for the circulation of National Banks is 78 cents per pound, or a total cost of $78,669. The number of pounds of paper manufactured into legal-tenders or greenback notes is given as 206,637 pounds, costing $175,341; manufactured into fractional currency, 316,176 pounds, costing $[illegible]; manufactured into bonds, 110,[illegible] pounds, costing $91,388; manufactured into internal revenue stamps, 78,062 pounds, costing $36,689. The account then stands 812,608 pounds of paper, at a cost of $[illegible]. There is in addition a reserve of paper, to be manufactured into greenbacks, fractional currency, bonds, and revenue stamps, which amounts to 257,183 pounds, costing $204,812; so that the grand total of paper used or to be used in our paper money is 1,069,791 pounds, costing $830,307. It will give the reader some idea of the amazing bulk of our paper money, bonds, etc., to know that 535 tons of paper are required for its production. Add to these items the engraving, printing, etc., and the aggregate cost of our paper liabilities is found to greatly exceed what is generally supposed.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	116½	116¾
[illegible] of '62	114½	114¾
[illegible] of '64	114¼	114½
[illegible] of '65	114½	115
[illegible] '65, Jan. and July	113½	113⅞
[illegible] '67, Jan. and July	114	115
[illegible] '68, Jan. and July	114¼	114½
[illegible]	112½	....
[illegible] (new issue)	....	....
[illegible] Currency 6s	114½	....
Central Pac. gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
[illegible] Co. and Town 10s	95@98	
[illegible]		113½
Gold Exchange (large [illegible]) ... 109½@109¾@110@110½		110 @110½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, July 3.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible] st, near Thirty-third st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $850.

[illegible] st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 24 ft, with buildings, dated July 3; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 24 ft, with buildings, dated July 3; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] Busby's Lots 6 and 7, in Block 4, George [illegible] Addition, dated July 1; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] st, 100 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated April 24; consideration, $1,600.

[illegible] av, 198 6-10 ft n e of Robey st, s f, [illegible] ft, dated April 22; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] av, 120 ft n of Polk st, e f, 120x114 ft, [illegible]; consideration, $4,800.

[illegible] 17, in Barron's Block 21, in Brand's Addition, dated July 10, 1871; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] in Block 12, "Holstein," dated [illegible] consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] Yale's et al. Block 43, of Elston's Addition, dated Sept. 4, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Holt st, between Blackhawk and Bradley sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 31; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 22, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 29; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 18 of Lots 116 and 117, in Butterfield's Addition, dated July 1; consideration, $475.

Lot 1 of Lot 4 of e ½ Block 45, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 8 in Block 3, in D. S. Lee's Addition, dated July 1; consideration, $1,000.

West Lake st, near n e cor of Leavitt st, s f, 22 ft to alley, dated May 10; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 9 of Lot 5 in Block 29, of s w ¼ Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Feb 6; consideration, $700.

Bremer st, between Elm and Hobbie sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $750.

Same as above, dated July 3; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 31, in Block 7, in Assessor's e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated July 3; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 34 and 35, in Block 11, Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated June 3; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 26 to 29, in Block 11, same, dated June 10; consideration, $2,450.

Lot 28, in Block 4 of C. H. Harrison's Addition, dated June 20; consideration, $1,000.

Same, with cottage, dated June 26; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 48, in Thomas' Lots 12 and 13, Block 7, Rockwell's Addition, dated July 1; consideration, $1,560.

Ashland av, n of Division st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 22; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 8, in Block "B," in Wright's s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $750.

Walsh st, bet Morgan and Fisk sts, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 29; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 61 of s ½ Blocks 55 and 56, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated June 12; consideration, $525.

Lot 13, in Block 3, of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated June 21; consideration, $850.

Main st, bet Wrong and Thirty-first sts, w f, 50 feet to alley, dated May 20; consideration, $1,460.

Lot 5, in Block 15, Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated June 8; consideration, $600.

Milwaukee av, bet Elston road and Chicago av, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 11; consideration, $3,800.

Lot 63, in Seavern's Block 18, of s ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated June 7; consideration, $1,350.

Indiana av, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts, e f, 60 ft running to centre of block, dated May 25; consideration, $27,000.

West Erie st, n e cor of Noble st, s f, 31½ ft, running north to end of Block 2, dated June 25; consideration, $20,000.

State st, s w cor of Twentieth st, s f, 155 ft to alley, dated Feb 26; consideration, $91,785. The parties are City Railway Company to Field & Leiter.

Clinton st, 160 ft n of Randolph st, e f, 80 ft to alley, dated Nov. 3, 1871; consideration, $7,245.

John street, s w cor of Walsh st, entire block, dated June 27; consideration, $52,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 1, in a sub-division of s 27 acres of s w ¼ of s w ¼ Section 15, 38, 14, dated April 27; consideration, $484.

Lot 17, in Block 4, in Goodspeed's n w ¼ of n e ¼ section 9, 38, 14, dated March 10; consideration, $1,600.

North 25 feet of Lot 1, in Block 2, in Assessors Lots 17 to 21, in Section 16, 38, 14, dated Oct. 3, 1870; consideration, $500.

Same as above, dated July 3; consideration, $620.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	Shipped. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,890	6,497	3,126	4,086
Wheat, bu	28,600	38,410	44,760	13,170
Corn, bu	242,410	352,473	216,263	328,461
Oats, bu	27,480	35,480	7,065	7,104
Rye, bu	1,345	2,670	731	350
Barley, bu	....	216	1,610	330
Grass seed, lbs	500	20,000	31,900	....
Flax seed, lbs	15,600	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	16,275	....	22,650
Cured meats, lbs	26,600	32,980	176,210	29,290
Beef, brls	....	7	20	912
Pork, brls	125	....	100	50
Lard, lbs	1,800	36,610	117,493	8,300
Tallow, lbs	20,830	26,778	49,000	....
Butter, lbs	16,795	68,765	48,650	....
Live hogs, No.	8,211	3,685	6,123	3,518
Cattle, No.	2,446	1,608	755	1,654
Sheep, No.	583	336	773	558
Hides, lbs	77,015	219,840	51,600	61,818
Highwines, brls	426	178	309	100
Wool, lbs	170,594	532,856	96,010	91,648
Potatoes, bu	1,398	2,246	....	....
Lumber, m	7,840	9,436	2,178	1,878
Shingles, m	1,510	10,998	2,790	1,773
Lath, m	513	758	269	174
Salt, brls	....	6,300	1,063	1,688

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,005 bu wheat; 1,027 bu corn; 2,309 bu oats; 929 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 81 cars wheat; 503 cars and 23,700 bu corn; 34 cars oats; 1 car rye; 3 cars barley. Total, (622 cars) 274,000 bu.

The produce markets were more active to-day, and generally higher in price, under a good demand, though with no encouragement from markets elsewhere. The recent course of our markets has been so severely and extensively downward that it is no wonder if we have a reaction, independent of outside movements, especially as there is a good shipping margin on most descriptions of grain Eastward. Many of those who sold grain short at higher prices are now disposed to fill in, and this gives a better tone to prices. The dry goods market was generally reported quiet to-day, neither the local nor outside demand being very considerable. The prevalent feeling, however, was one of firmness, especially so for staple fabrics, which are relatively low. There was a large demand for coffees, sugars, and rice, but other goods in the list were reported quiet. Prices were firm all around, while in coffees and sugars there were indications of an early advance. The butter and cheese markets were dull and weak, the latter declining 1c per pound, or to 11a12c for New York factory, and to 9a10c for Western. Coal remains quiet and unchanged. Fish met with a reasonably active inquiry, both on local and interior accounts, and prices were sustained with a fair degree of firmness. Dried fruits remain inactive. The hay, hides, and leather markets were without important change. Oils were quiet, and prices were generally steady, the exception being lard oil, which was "off" a little.

There are few new features to note in connection with the market for lumber at the yards. The attendance of buyers to-day was fair, and although their purchases were confined to supplying immediate wants, a very satisfactory business was transacted, and the views of dealers were firm at prices current on the two days preceding. The stocks are in good working condition. Hardwood lumber was in fair request and firm. The movement in metals, iron and steel, was fair, and but few changes occurred in our price list. Nails continue in good demand, both on city and interior account, and the bulk of the sales are made upon the basis of $5 37 1 2 rates, although, on large lots, slight concessions would be made. The supply is large. Naval stores, broom corn, beans and cooperage, were in meagre request, at unchanged prices. Potatoes were in less active inquiry, and easier, while in the market for poultry there was more doing, but at a lower range of quotations. Wool was quiet, and holders were easier in their views, the average decline being full 2c per lb all round. Railroad freights were active and firm.

To-morrow, being the 4th of July, when the national patriotism rises to such a fever heat that men have no time to think about trading, except in fire-works, the Board of Trade, and most other places of business, will be closed. The wheels of commerce will stand still on the Nation's Sunday. Thanks to the recent municipal order, we shall not be able even to report the price of fire-works for the next issue of THE TRIBUNE.

Highwines were steady and firm at yesterday's quotations. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 85c per gallon.

Lake freights were steady, and less active only because there were fewer vessels offering. Freight room is pretty well used up on sail vessels, but the present high rates are a strong inducement to steamers to lean toward grain much more than is usual at this season of the year. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will carry out 250,000 bu corn and 100,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 9 3-4c on wheat, 9c on corn, and 7c on oats to Buffalo; 14 1-2c on wheat, and 14c on corn to Oswego; 15c on wheat, and 14 1-2c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were firm at 24c on wheat, and 23c on corn to New York, and 24c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were less active and less regular. Mess pork was the principal object of interest; the market was excited early on this month's deliveries, and prices advanced some 30c per brl, but the extreme price brought out a few sellers, and then nobody wanted it, the market closing dull. The speculative character of the market was shown in the fact that small lots were slow of sale at 25c per brl below the price of round lots that would fill options. Lard was quiet and steady. Meats were in fair demand, but were generally held above the views of buyers. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $12.80a12 85; do, seller August, $12 95a13 00; do, seller September, $13.05a13.10; do, seller December, nominal. Lard, cash or seller July, $8 70 a 8.75; summer lard, $7.75. Dry salted meats, 4 7 8c for shoulders, and 6 5-8c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1 4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer shoulders at 4c; do long clear, 7c; do Stretfords, 7 1-4c. Sweet pickled hams, 11a12c for winter, and 9 1 2a10 1-4c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5 5-8a5 3 4c for shoulders; 7 1 2a7 5-8c for short ribs; 7 7-8a8c for clear; 11 1-2a13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1 4a8 1 2c. Sales were reported of 1,260 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.85; 1,500 brls do at $12 80; 250 brls do at $12.75; 75 brls do at $12.60; 25 brls do at $12 50; 500 brls do seller August at $13.00; 250 tcs lard at $8 70; 100 tcs summer do at $7.75; 100 tcs do, loose, at $7.15; 50 tcs No. 1 lard at $7.50; 200,000 lbs rough sides, at Peoria, at 6c; 220 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10c; 25 tcs do at 9c.

Flour was again quiet, almost to lifelessness, and nominally unchanged. There was, however, a slightly better demand for spring superfines, but buyers generally asked for further concessions in prices, in view of the continued weakness in New York; and holders were rather slow to mark down further, hence but little trade. Sales were reported of 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.50; 25 brls do at $6.67½; 350 brls do on private terms; 90 brls spring superfines at $3 25; 200 brls do at $3 00; 100 brls white winter extras at $9 25; 25 brls do at $8.37½; total 990 brls. Bran was firm and quiet, at $13.00 per ton, on track.

Wheat was more active, and strong, averaging 2a2 1-2c higher on cash lots, and 3c higher on August, though Liverpool was quoted 1a2c per 100 lbs lower, and New York was inactive and nominally weak. The European markets were generally weak, and dull, the report coming from London that the French were free sellers in that market. But this did not alter the complexion of affairs noted yesterday, several prominent firms buying largely, though most of the purchases were made to fill shorts. Our market is now working much more closely to New York than it was a few days ago, but it is still not relatively above it, though freights are higher, and there is a widespread feeling that wheat has declined about as low as it will at present on the new crop. With regard to this month the situation is close. We have now about 940,000 bu of No. 2 spring in store, and no body knows how many million bu of wheat sold short for July, which must be filled from that stock, and the driblets of old wheat that will arrive here this month. Of course one lot of 5,000 bu will fill a great many options under the ringing process, but it will still take a good deal to go round, and the market is practically "short" on July. A great many settlements were made to-day at current prices, and it was noticed that several of our largest wheat holders seemed more disposed to let go than hitherto at the enhanced price, though they were far from being free sellers. There was not so much wheat offered for August from the country as yesterday. Seller August opened at $1.18, declined to $1.17, advanced to $1.19 1-2, fell back to $1.17 1-2, improved to $1 20 1-2, and receded to $1.19 at the close. Seller this month sold at $1.22a1.26, closing at $1.25 1 4; seller last half do sold at $1.23a1.26 1-2, and seller the year at $1.09a1.11. No. 3 spring was quoted at $1 11 1-2 bid. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26; 20,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26; 55,000 bu do at $1.25 1-2; 20,000 bu do at $1.25; 45,000 bu do at $1.24 3-4; 25,000 bu at $1.24 1-2; 25,000 bu do at $1.24; 15,000 bu do at $1.23 1-2; 18,200 bu do at $1.23; 5,000 bu do at $1.22 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.22. Total, 234,000 bu.

Corn was very active at an advance of 5 8a3 4c on cash lots, and 1c on August—a fact altogether due to a simultaneous determination on the part of two or three prominent shorts to fill in—mostly for August. The extent of this may be judged from the fact that fully 560,000 bu of August corn changed hands before 11 o'clock. New York was steady, with an unchanged Liverpool, and this, with the steadiness in freights, made shippers more confident; they operated quite largely. Some of the heaviest holders were buying to-day, giving as their reason that corn is good property at present prices, and that an advance of 10c per bu is far from being improbable. Seller August opened at 43 1-8c, advanced to 43 3 4c, fell off 1-4c, improved to 44c, and closed at 43 3-4a43 7-8c. Cash No. 2, or seller the month sold at 41a41 5 8c, closing at 41 1-2c. Fresh receipts closed at 41 3 4c. Seller September sold at 44 3 8a44 3 4c. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 (gilt-edged receipts), at 41 3 4c; 95,400 bu do, at 41 5 8c; 195,000 bu do, at 41 1-4c; 49,000 bu do, at 41 3-8c; 100,000 bu do, at 41 1-4c; 158,000 bu do, at 41 1-8c; 114,000 bu do, at 41c; 400 bu yellow, at 42c; 800 bu white, at 42 1 2c; 8,800 bu rejected, at 38 1-4c; 46,800 bu do, at 38c; 800 bu no grade, at 36c; 800 bu do, at 34c. Total, 777,800 bu.

Oats were very quiet, but decidedly firmer, the market advancing 3 4a1c, though there were not many anxious buyers. But holders came to the conclusion that oats ought to be good property at current quotations, and offerings were exceedingly light. Our receipts have been small for several days past. Cash or seller the month opened at 26 1 2c, advanced to 27 1-2c, and closed at 27 1-4c. Seller August sold at the same as July to 1-4c less; seller September sold at 26 1-4c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No 1 at 29c; 5,600 bu No 2 at 27 1 2c; 5,000 bu at 27 1 4c; 38,000 bu at 27c; 36,000 bu at 26 3-4c; 37,400 bu at 26 1-2c; 5,000 bu at 26 1-4c. Total, 127,600 bu.

Rye was quiet, but quoted firmer, being generally held at 56 1-2 for No. 2. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 1 at 58c; 800 bu No. 2 at 56c, and 400 bu rejected at 45c. Total, 1,600 bu.

Barley was more active and fully 1c higher. Cash sales were 2,000 bu No. 2 at 52c; 400 bu No. 3 at 45c; 1,600 bu by sample at 54c. Total, 4,000 bu. No. 2 in the Central Elevator was quoted at 56c. The first sale of the new crop was made to-day; 10,000 bu No. 2, seller September, at 60c.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, Pork was moderately active and firmer; lard, lifeless; wheat, active and strong; corn, active and steady; oats, firm. Sales on the call were 500 brls pork seller August, at $13.02 1 2; 500 brls do, at $13.05; 1,000 brls do, at $13.07; 500 brls do, seller September, at $13.25; 10,000 bu wheat seller the month, at $1.25; 5,000 bu seller last half of July, at $1.25 1-2; 5,000 bu seller August, at $1.18 3 4; 45,000 bu do, at $1.19; 5,000 bu do, at $1.19 1 8; 20,000 bu do, at $1.19 1-4; 25,000 bu do, at $1.19 3-8; 20,000 bu do, at $1.19 1-2; 15,000 bu do seller the year, at $1.11; 5,000 bu corn seller the month, at 41 3 4c; 80,000 bu do seller August, at 43 7 8c; 35,000 bu do, at 43 3 4c; 5,000 bu oats seller August, at 27 5-8c; 40,000 bu do, at 27 1-2c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$13.00	13.05
Mess pork, seller August	13.05	13.10
Mess pork, seller September	13.25	13.30
Mess pork, seller December	12.60	12.62½
Mess pork, seller the year	....	12.40
Lard, cash	....	....
Wheat, cash or seller July	1.25	1.25¼
Wheat, seller last half July	1.26½	1.26¾
Wheat, seller August	1.19¼	1.19½
Wheat, seller the year	....	1.11
Corn, cash or seller July	41⅝	41¾
Corn, seller last half July	....	....
Corn, seller August	....	....
Corn, seller September	44⅜	44½
Corn, seller the year	44¼	....
Oats, cash or seller July	....	....
Oats, seller August	27½	....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3.

BUTTER—The condition of this market was without change in any essential particular. The demand was only moderate, and prices ruled comparatively steady. The following are current: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common, 7@11c.

BAGGING—Dealers report a fair inquiry for grain bags, and are holding their stocks firmly at the quoted prices. Burlaps are quiet and easy, as are also gunnies and wool sacks. We quote: Stark, 40@41½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 38c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 38c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The general demand was of a moderate character, and a firm feeling prevailed. The stocks are ample. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2 90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4 00@4 50; cement, $1 75; Rosendale cement, $3 00@3 25; marble dust, $3 50; lime in bulk, $1 25; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3 25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, 40 00@80 00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, $4 00@5 00 ₩ brl. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9 25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21 00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	24 60
30x50 to 32x52		25.50
32x54 to 34x56		27.50
34x58 to 34x60		30 00
36x60 to 40x60		32 00

BEANS—Continue in meagre inquiry at about the following prices: $2 25@2 50 for fair to choice medium, and $2 50@2 75 for navy.

BERRIES—Receipts light and with barely enough to supply the demand. Sales: Strawberries—25 cases Michigan at 12½c; 15 choice at 15@16c; 10 poor Racine at 12½c; 2½ good at 15c; 44 good to choice at 18@20c. Raspberries—10 cases at 15c; 80 bu at $5.00. Whortleberries—10 boxes (½ bu) at $3.00.

BROOM CORN—A dull feeling was developed in this branch of trade to-day, and prices were little better than nominal: $80.00@90 00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160 00.

CHEESE—Business was reported dull all around to-day, and the market was weak and lower. Stocks are liberal and increasing. We note a decline of 1c both in Eastern and Western factory, and revise our list as follows: New York factory, 11@12c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 9@10c.

CHERRIES—Going off lively at good prices. Sales: 40 bu only fair at $2.00; 300 bu choice at $2 00; 15 cases choice sweet at 18c; 25 fair at 12½@15c.

CURRANTS—Sales: 10 cases at 8@10c per qt.

COAL—In this department of trade no new features were developed. The demand continues light and prices remain steady and firm. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $10.00; Lehigh, prepared, $9.00; Lackawanna, $8.00; Erie, $8.50@9 00; Briar Hill, $8 50@9 00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6 50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—The demand for canned goods was again small, and prices were without change, ruling firm as given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$1 15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3 25@3 75
Pears, 2 lb	2 40
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3 25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4 50
Plums, blue gages	4 25
Quinces, 2 lb	3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 10@3 25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2 50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1 75@1 80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2 50@2 60
Corn, Elgin	3 25
Corn, Yarmouth	3 30
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 65@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 75
Lobster, 2 lb	3 15
Lobster, 1 lb	2 10
Oysters, 2 lb	2 25
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—Met with a light demand from all quarters, but as yet dealers are effecting sales at the extended range of prices. Pork barrels, $1 30@1 40; lard tierces, $1 70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@46c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; our staves, $8 50@9 00; circle flour heading, 10c per set; flour hoop poles, $19 00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30 00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in larger demand and firmer at 11@12½ per dozen, for choice packages. The supply was liberal.

FISH—Business was only moderately active to-day, and the following quotations were only fairly sustained. No. 1 whitefish, $5 00@5.25; No. 2 do, $4 75@5 00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 25@9 50; No. 1 bay, $8 25@8 50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7 25@7 50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6 50; No. 1 shore kits, $1 85@1 90; No. 1 bay, $1 45@1 50; family kits, $1 10@1 20; bank cod, $6 50@6.75; Georgia cod, $6.50@6 75; box herring, No 1, 30@35c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10 00@10 25.

FRUITS—Dried continue dull at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3.25@3 30; blackberries, 14½@15c; raspberries, 38@39c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@22½c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 8½@9c; do Western, 9@9½c; Michigan, 10½@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in large supply, with good boxes selling freely at lower prices; poor lots nearly unsalable. Sales: 152 boxes poor at 25c; 160 fair at 35c; 200 good at 40c; 160 at 30c; 50 boxes choice at 60c. Peaches—16 boxes poor at 50c; 8 fair at $1 50. Lemons were in better request and higher, with sales at $8,50 @ $9,25 per box.

GROCERIES—The grocery market presented no new features deserving special mention. The demand for the leading staples was large, and prices were decidedly firm, the tendency in sugars and coffees being upward. Side goods were generally quiet. We repeat our quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java 27@29c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; choice Rio, 23½@24c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do, 22½@23c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23@24c; Costa Rica, 23½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9¼@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; powdered and crushed, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 13@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No 2, 12@12½c; B, 11½@12c; extra C, 11½@11¾c; C, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1 20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 23@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; Brown Windsor, 4½@5c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6¼@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—No improvement was visible in the condition of this market. The demand was small and former rates were no more than sustained. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15 00@15 00; do, loose pressed $13 00@15.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15 00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11 00. For delivery of pressed, $1 00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm at the annexed prices: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured light, 12c; do, heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@70c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Few new features were developed in this market to-day. The volume of business transacted was moderately large, and quotations were steady as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10 @7 00	
Bar iron	5 @ 5 1-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10 @ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10 @ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10 @ 6 6-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10 @ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	5½ @ 6½	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12	rates

LEATHER—Dealers report a satisfactory active business doing, and the prevalent feeling is one of decided firmness. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₩ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1 00
Kip veals	90@ 1 15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ₩ ft	22@ 25
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1 10@ 1 25
Rough upper, 14 to 16 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	33@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	31@ 33
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$1 25@ 1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 85
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85 00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@80 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1 80@ 2 00
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2 20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1 50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a good inquiry for the leading articles, and a much firmer feeling prevaded the market. We now quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers' over 12 lbs, 40c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¾c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Trade was dull, at unchanged figures:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$18@ 20
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	17@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	21@ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5 00@6 37½
Pitch, ₩ brl	6 50@7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	5 50@6 12½

NAILS—Dealers reported a fair inquiry, and sales were being made upon the basis of $5 37½ rates: 10d to 60d, $5.37½; 8d, ₩ keg, $5.62½; 6d, ₩ keg, $5.87½; 4d, ₩ keg, $6.12½; 3d, ₩ keg, $6.87½; fine 3d, ₩ keg, $9.12½; 3d, common, ₩ keg, $8.62½; clinch, $7.62½.

OILS—With the exception of lard oil, there has been no quotable change in extra and No. 1 lard[illegible]. There was a fair movement at the [illegible] quotations: Carbon, 25½c; extra winter [illegible], 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 90c; do, boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 65c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand was of a liberal character, and the prices given below were firmly adhered to all around:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11 50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14 50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	10.00
English red lead	12 50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4 25
Whiting	2 50

PUTTY

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The demand was less active, and prices were lower all round. We now quote: Old live chickens, $4 00@4,25 per doz; spring do, $2 50@3.00.

POTATOES—Were in better inquiry but under increased prices were easier. New 75c@$1.00 per bu to $2 50@3 00 per brl.

SEEDS—To-day there was a better inquiry and prices generally well sustained. We quote Millet at $2.50, and Hungarian at 2.40@2 75; timothy at $2.65@2 70 for fair to good; $1 75@2 90 for prime; clover at $5 00@5.25; buckwheat at 85c@$1.00.

SALT—Continues in large inquiry and is held firmly, owing to light offerings, at the following range of quotations: Saginaw, fine, $1.75; Onondaga, fine, $1.75, coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy without bags, $3.75; do with bags $5.75; Ashton dairy, per bag $4.50.

TEAS—Prices were lowered all around on Saturday last, the reduction corresponding to the duty removed. At the decline an active demand has sprung up, and the market is firm. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 5[illegible]@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1 10@1 20; common superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 85@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.10@1 25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—This market was unchanged. A fairly active movement was witnessed at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, $75@80c; choice, 65@75c; common, 50@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@30c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—But little fin, with cabbage nearly unsaleable. Tomatoes in light supply and going off quick. Sales: Tomatoes, 60 boxes at $1 25@1 40. Cabbage, 150 doz poor at 35@50c; 100 fresh at 75c. Beans, 10 bu at $1 00. Onions, 20 brls at $2.50@2 75. Turnips, 10 brls at $2.50.

VEAL—Sales: 15 carcases good at 9@10c.

WOOD—Was firm at former rates, the following prices being fully sustained: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11 00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—This market continues dull, and prices were again lower on all grades. The receipts were heavy. We revise our list as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	53@55c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Unwashed, fine	36@39c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	43@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@65c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,217	9,166	985
Tuesday	2,046	8,211	583
Wednesday	2,392	9,537	283
Total	6,655	26,914	1,851
Same time last week	8,870	42,843	1,322
Week before last	9,271	32,614	1,420

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,443	5,597	....
Tuesday	735	6,128	773
Total	2,178	11,725	773

CATTLE—The cattle trade was again fairly active to-day, there being a liberal attendance of buyers, and a fair demand from all sources. Hence the feeling was firm, as the supply was comparatively light, and the tone of Eastern advices rather encouraging than otherwise. In point of quality, the offerings did not vary materially from those of yesterday and Monday, there being a fair proportion of good to choice grades. Butchers took hold with considerable freedom, as did also feeders, but, as during the preceding days of the week, shippers secured the larger portion. The extreme range of prices was $3.00@6.62½, though most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $4 00@6.15 for common steers and good fat cows to choice smooth shipping steers. Calves were in demand at former rates, or at $3.50@6 00 ₩ 100 lbs—according to quality.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6 40 @6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6.00 @6 25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50 @5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00 @5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 25 @4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3 25 @4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
20	butchers' stock	977	$4 45
18	butchers' stock	1,018	4.50
34	choice steers	1,217	6 12½
16	choice steers	1,184	6.00
33	good steers	1,226	5 90
26	good steers	1,231	5 85
41	rough steers	1,283	5.40
39	medium steers	1,235	5 70
25	cows	853	4.60
68	good steers	1,232	5 90
25	good steers	1,332	5.90
48	Texas cattle	727	3 00
67	smooth fat steers	1,167	5.90
56	choice steers	1,385	6 12½
28	extra oxen	1,821	6 6¼
18	medium steers	1,106	5.55
18	choice steers	1,224	6 10
68	choice steers	1,238	6.10
32	choice steers	1,208	6.12½
32	good steers	1,218	5 75
134	Texas steers	1,069	4.50
37	medium steers	1,099	5 00
61	choice steers	1,311	6.00
34	choice steers	1,247	6 00
17	good steers	1,259	5 75
128	medium steers	1,197	5.25
18	medium steers	1,119	5.50
62	medium steers	1,169	5 55
10	medium steers	1,173	5 20
17	medium steers	1,300	5.93
52	medium steers	1,182	5 65
17	medium steers	1,144	5 37½
16	smooth fat steers	1,238	6.00
16	choice steers	1,334	6 10
18	choice steers	1,159	6 10
17	choice steers	1,225	6.10
60	choice steers	1,442	6 45
57	Texas steers	1,095	3.45
33	Texas steers	1,287	3 75
50	choice steers	1,312	6.15
124	Texas steers	884	2.73
20	cows	975	3 75
33	calves	185	5.75

HOGS—The condition of the hog market was unchanged, as compared with yesterday. There was a good demand for New York, Boston, and other Eastern points, and with a moderate supply on sale holders were firm in their views, insisting upon, and readily obtaining, full yesterday's prices. Sales were reported at $3 70@3.80 for common; at $3 85@3 90 for medium; and at $3 90@4 00 for good to choice. About all sold, and the market closed firm at the above quotations. Among the reported sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
56	178	$3.95	158	192	$3 90	50	237	3.95
66	195	3 95	57	190	3 95	209	285	3 80
48	280	3 85	126	205	4 00	58	210	3 90
46	202	3 95	46	262	3 87½	47	164	3 85
57	197	3 90	41	284	3 85	56	215	3 85
58	162	3 85	114	232	3 90	52	253	3 80
228	219	3 85½	41	204	3.85	85	213	3 85
58	212	3 80	48	283	4 00	57	207	3.90
58	258	3 85	52	256	3 80	95	218	3 90
41	298	3 95	37	238	3 90	82	194	3.85
115	230	3 85	54	214	3 95	60	186	3.85
55	260	3.80	52	279	3 75	62	234	3 95
57	248	3 80	138	192	3 95	40	294	3.75
62	198	3 95	46	197	3 95	29	170	3 80
50	270	3 75	48	311	3 80	90	271	3 80
59	218	3 85						

SHEEP—Only 283 arrived to-day. The market was inactive, and prices are entirely nominal at $3 50@3 75 for common; at $4.00@4 50 for medium; and at $4 75@5.50 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,840	2,178
Shingles, m	1,510	2,790
Lath, pieces, m	513	267

CARGOES—The market for lumber to-day was only fairly active, but quotations were more fully sustained. A sawed shingles were in good request and steady at $2.75@3 00; lath at $3 00 for choice brands, and pickets at $10 00@12 00 for 1,000 afloat. Only three cargoes were left unsold.

A correspondent writing from Muskegon, says: "The mill men, and lumbermen generally, are feeling much better than they did before the 'June freshet.' The mills are put to their best paces and Muskegon confidently counts on a larger figure than ever before to measure her lumber interests the present season."

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₩ m	$ 3 25
Ludington, ₩ m	3.00
Pentwater, ₩ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₩ m	2.25
White Lake, ₩ m	2.25
Grand River, ₩ m	2.75

WEST SIDE.

Horn's Pier—wood ₩ cord	3 25
Railroad ties	.11
Two Rivers—lumber, ₩ m	2.25
Ahnepee—wood, ₩ cord	3 00
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.09 @ .10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	
Menominee	3 00
Oconto	3.75 @4.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	18 00@20 00
Good to choice strips and boards	15 00@18 00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14 00
Common mixed lumber	12 00@12 50
Joist and scantling	11.50@12 00
Shingles	2 75@ 3 00
Lath	
Pickets	10 00@12.00

Transactions afloat include:

Cargo schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 120 m ft boards and strips at $17 00; 20 m lath at $2 75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr E R. Blake, from Bay Settlement, 150 m ft coarse mixed at $11.50; 10 m ordinary lath at $2 75. Sold by Irish, Ballen & Co.

Cargo schr Robert Howlett, from Grand Haven, 158 m ft strips and boards, at $16.25. Sold by E M Doubleday.

Cargo schr Athlos, from Muskegon 142 m ft piece stuff at $11.50, (mill tally.) Sold by W. Meglade.

AT THE YARDS.

There was considerable activity in this branch of the market, and the prevailing feeling was quoted as firmness. The stocks are ample. We quote:

First and second clear, 1 inch	$50 00@55 00
Third clear, 1 inch	47 00@50 00
Third clear, thick	38 00@40.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	43 00@45 00
First and second clear siding together	20.00@
Common siding	18 00@20.00
Common flooring dressed first	35 00@37 00
Common flooring dressed second	28 00@33 00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36 00@38.00
A stock boards	33 00@35 00
B stock boards	25 00@27 00
Common boards	14.00@16 00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under	14 00@16.00
Fencing	14 00@16 00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16 00@23 00
Pickets, square	13 00@15 00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	12 00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	16 00@30 00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@ 2 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3 25@ 3 50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30 00@35 00
Ash (dry)	20 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	20 00@35 00
Black walnut (clear)	50 00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25 00@30 00
Cherry	30 00@50 00

ON TRACK.

The inquiry was firm and quotations ruled steady as follows:

A or star shingles	$3 00@3 12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1 50@2 00

Three dollars ₩ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... July 3.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 50 brls flour, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 45 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 452 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop S D Caldwell, Port Huron, 103 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Peerless, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Lowell, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 515 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 755 bars railroad iron, 100 brls salt.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 858 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, 70 m lumber, 12 pkgs fish.
Schr Kewaunee, Kewaunee, 165 m lumber.
Prop Shickluna, Montreal, 150 tons pig iron, 100 bgs fine salt, and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 319 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Wm M Bates, St. Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Schr Milan, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 150 m lath, and 20 m pickets.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Davis Pier, 75 cds slabs.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber.
Schr Northern Belle, Oswego, 400 tons coal.
Schr G Blake, Burwell, 150 cds wood.
Schr G. R. Blake, Bay Settlement, 140 m lumber, 182 m shingles.
Schr J. L. Shank, Holland, 22 cds wood.
Schr Gipsey, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 110 m lumber and 10 m lath.
Scow M. Helen, White Lake, 2,100 railroad ties.
Scow Monitor, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 7 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 433 bars railroad iron.
Bark Naiad, Oconto, 265 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr J. S. Wallace, Kewaunee, 50 cds wood.
Schr J. S. Foster, Vermilion, O., 357 tons coal.
Schr Millard Filmore, Erie, 549 tons coal.
Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 220 m lumber.
Schr S. H. Hackley, Escanaba, 400 tons iron ore.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Groton, Duncan City, 307 pieces timber.
Schr Four Brothers, Menominee, 130 m lumber.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 176 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, 239 m lumber, 10 m lath, 50 m shingles.
Schr Spy, Kenosha, 20 yds gravel.
Schr Transit, Sheboygan, 1,400 pork brls.
Schr Kate Richmond, Cleveland, 480 tons coal.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr A Rust, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr R B Campbell, Good Harbor, 105 cds wood.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Ludington, 88 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 300 m lumber.

CLEARED .... July 3.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon 50 cases lard, 22 brls salt, 20 brls beef, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 16 br[illegible], salt, and sundries.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 600 brls flour, 100 bags seed.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 100 bags timothy seed, 250 bags feed, and sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 24,200 bu corn, 400 brls flour, 200 green hides, 30 bdls dry hides, and sundries.
Prop S D Caldwell, Port Huron, 24,000 bu corn, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop City of New York, Port Huron, 9,000 bu corn, 5,600 bu wheat, 100 brls pork.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 21,307 bu corn, 550 brls flour.
Schr Reindeer, Buffalo, 20,530 bu corn.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.
Bark Wm. Sturges, Buffalo, 17,300 bu corn.
Brig Roscius, Buffalo, 14,400 bu corn.
Schr Atmosphere, Buffalo, 18,300 bu corn.
Schr J T. Shank, Holland, 32 barrels salt.
Schr Thos P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 46,000 bu corn.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 1,000 bu oats.
Scow M Helen, White Lake, 10 barrels salt.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Bark North West, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Lizzie Wells, Buffalo, 15,900 bu corn.
Schr Potomac, Kingston, 13,868 bu corn.
Schr Geo D. Dousman, Buffalo, 13,608 bu rye.
Schr R B. Campbell, Grand Haven, 10 barrels flour and sundries.
Schr Transit, Sheboygan, 400 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Charters: To New York—Prop Cuba, oats 14c. To Boston—Prop Lowell, corn through rate. To Portland—Prop B F Wade, corn through rate. To Collingwood—Peoria and Kearsarge, corn at 7½c. To Buffalo—Acorn, Commerce, Monterey, corn at 9c; Atlas, wheat at 9¾c or corn at 9c, shippers' option; bark Naiad, corn 9c.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—Engagements: To Buffalo—Bark Jessie Hoyt, 20,000 bu wheat, schr M B Hale, 17,000 bu, and York State 18,000 bu at 9½. To Oswego—Schr Tom Simms, 14,000 bu wheat at 15c.

BUFFALO, July 1.—Rates firm and vessels scarce. Charters are as follows: Schr Etna, coal, Buffalo to Chicago at $1 00 per ton, free; schr C Raab, railroad iron, Buffalo to Sheboygan at $1 50 per ton, free; schr F. Morrell, railroad iron, Erie to Escanaba at $1 00 per ton, free.

DETROIT, July 1.—Wheat to Oswego is nominal at 9c. Lumber and other coarse freights are plenty, and vessels being very scarce rates tend upward. Charters: Schr Mary Hattie, lumber, Penatanguishine to Detroit at $6 00, on the rail; schr Dolphin, lumber, Algonac to Cleveland at $1.50, on the rail.

Latest from the Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Sault Canal on the dates below given, as received from the Canal Superintendent:

On the 24th—Bound up—Steamers Acadia, Nashua, and Winslow; schr E L. Coyne. Down—Schrs Star of Hope, Czar, E. R. Turner, Reindeer, R C. Crawford, Escanaba, Wenona, C. C. Roberts, E L Mayes and Seabird.

On the 25th—Up—Steam barge J. S. May; schrs D P Rhodes, Oak Leaf, and C C. Griswold.

On the 26th—Up—Props Cuyahoga, Algoma; schrs Maumee Valley, W. R. Raynor, Mountaineer, Harvest Home, Harvest Queen. Down—Prop Union; stmr Cumberland; schrs Cascade and Monitor.

On the 27th—Up—Props Meteor, City of Boston; tug Tempest, dredge Montana, and two dump scows; schrs M. E. Goffee, Geo. Sherman, Neeboto, N P Grover, H J. Webb, Corsair, Golden Rule. Down—Stmr J. S. Fay; props Milwaukee, Lady Franklin; bark City of Buffalo; schrs D. P. Rhodes, Moses Gage.

On the 28th—Up—Props India, Equinox, Francis Smith, schrs G W Holt, Selkirk, Racine, Jane Bell, Col. Cook, and Saginaw. Down—Schrs W. B. Ogden, Riverside, Geo. Worthington.

On the 29th—Up—Prop City of Madison; schrs Cambridge and Southwest. Down—Stmr Keweenaw.

On the 30th—Up—Prop Northern Light; stmr Cumberland; schr Chenango; barks Monitor, light house tender Belle, L. Hanna, Fitzgerald. Down—Prop Acadia; schr Oak Leaf, Exile, J. F. Card, C. C. Griswold, and prop Japan.

The water in the canal is still improving a little. There is now on the lower mitre sill 11 feet 6 inches.

From Lake Superior.

The steamers Keweenaw and Pacific have arrived from Lake Superior since Saturday. Mr. John Small, of the first named steamer, has handed us the following memorandum of the downward trip: Left Duluth June 25, at 10 a. m., with 500 barrels of flour and 40 passengers. Left Bayfield at 6 p. m., Ashland at 8 p. m., and Ontonagon on the 26th at 1.30 p. m. Received on board 250 tons of copper, and left the Sault June 29 at 2 p. m. The propeller Northern Light, schooners S. A. Wood, L Hanna, and Fitzgerald were at that port. The steamer Pacific brought down 580 barrels of flour for Erie, and 50 gross tons of pig iron, do; also, 317 tons of copper, 75 tons of pig iron, 359 ship knees, 5 cases of blankets, and a fair number of passengers.—*Detroit Free Press, July 2.*

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne July 1:

DOWN—Schr Laura Emma, Port Rowan to Kingston, wheat; prop Mary Ward, Chatham to Montreal, general cargo; schr Cape Horn, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Ariel, Cleveland to Montreal, stone; schr New Dominion of Quebec, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Cancarion, Cleveland to Brighton, coal; schr Garibaldi, Bay City to Kingston, lumber; schr J. G. McGrath, Bay City to Kingston, staves; schr Lincoln Dall, Milwaukee to Port Darlington, wheat; bark Mary Merrill, Bay City to Collins Bay, timber; bark Gibraltar, Wallaceburg to Clayton, timber; prop City of Chatham, Toledo to Montreal, corn; schr Fenton, Wallaceburg to Kingston, lumber; schr M F. Merrick, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; schr Franklin, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; schr Falconer, Cleveland to Kingston, coal; brig E Cohen, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr Annie Craig, Two Creeks to Collins' Bay, timber; schr W F Oades, Cleveland to Oswego, corn; prop Oswegatchie, Toledo to Ogdensburg, general cargo; schr Kate Kelly, [illegible]; schr S D Woodruff, Romney to Clayton, timber; schr Wannettee, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; steam barge Wm Cowie, Port Huron to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Mediterranean, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; schr Jane Ralston, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Comanche, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; schrs Guiding Star, Rockaway, Southampton.

UP—Schrs Idaho, Miami Belle, Sweden, Helen, Trenton, Portland; steam-barge Belle P Bross; prop Cleveland.

Wind southwest, fresh.

Miscellaneous Matters.

NEW VESSEL.—The Edward Blake is the name of a new three-masted canal schooner, which arrived here yesterday. Her port of hail is Port Burwell.

LARGE CARGOES.—Messrs Tyson & Robinson's vessels, the Eldorado, Filer, Robinson, and Tyson, arrived here yesterday with two million feet of lumber, being towed by the propeller Bismark.

VESSEL TRANSFERS.—Captain J. H Palmer, of Cleveland, has recently purchased from L E Holden the scow Wake-Up, paying for the same the sum of $5,250.

The schooner Portland was sold on Saturday by Captain Holt to D. Whitney, Jr., of Detroit, on private terms. The Portland is of about 24,000 bushels of grain capacity, and classes A 1.

FOR BUFFALO PARTIES.—The Toledo *Commercial* says: "The caulkers are now at work upon a third canal schooner being built at Bailey's ward for Buffalo parties."

AGROUND AND OFF.—The prop Jay Gould, up[illegible] between the [illegible] Saturday night, ran aground below [illegible] detained until Sunday [illegible] Prindiville went to her relief, and [illegible]. She was without damage.

REBUILDING.—Mr. B. Calkins is rebuilding at Ecorse the scow Park, owned by John Copland, of Detroit. Her carrying capacity has been increased, and in future will be equal to 200 m. feet of lumber, and in every possible way she has been materially strengthened.

THE CROW.—All efforts to release this craft have thus far proved ineffectual, and it is quite probable that she may be abandoned.

MIZZENMAST LOST.—On Sunday the bark City of Milwaukee, bound up in a tow, was run into by the schooner L S Hammond, which resulted in the loss of the mizzenmast of the former craft.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

Love, Secret Marriage, Betrayal, Desertion, Divorce, and Revenge—A Bombshell for Washington Society.

From the Washington Capital.

Some six years since, a young law-student of this city fell in love with and courted a lovely girl, who soon returned his love, and the two became engaged to be married. The young gentleman was poor, however, and not yet admitted to his profession, so that marrying for the time seemed out of the question. He was madly in love, however, and, fearing that, before he could secure a sufficient competence to justify marrying, he might lose the object of his affections, he pleaded with her to have a secret marriage, and promised that, immediately after the ceremony, she should return to her home, and he would, as usual, go to his bachelor quarters. After much persuasion, she consented, and the two were united in wedlock at the Church of St. John, in Georgetown, by the Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, upon the —June, 1866.

The young man for a while was true to his promise, but he soon became as importune for the possession of her person as he had been for the secret marriage. Of course she yielded, but they both kept their secret, and, as progress in the law was very slow, she, at his suggestion, brought an influence to bear upon the Administration that resulted in an appointment to a Western Territory. Her social position and connections were sufficient to control the appointment, and she had money enough to provide him with an outfit.

The young man departed, and made quite a successful career for himself in his new field of operations, and, writing regularly and returning at intervals, he assured her of his heartfelt affection and earnest endeavors to procure a home suited to her. This sort of thing continued for four years, when she was telegraphed to meet him at Cincinnati. She hastened to obey, and arriving at the last-named place found her husband in a state of great excitement. He told her that he had got involved in some monied transactions, and the choice was presented to him of either marrying a very rich woman, who loved him to distraction, or being sentenced to the Penitentiary, and that he had married and was now in her power. She could punish him for his dastardly conduct, and, if she did that, he could not complain; he added, however, that he had parted from the woman at the door of the church, that he did not love her, and could not love any one but his lawful wife.

Appealed to in this manner, she could only ask him what could be done, saying that she was ready and willing to shield him to the last. He then suggested a divorce, and said that he could go to New York and procure it without any difficulty. To this she consented, and the two wended their way to the great commercial centre, where he found a divorce-lawyer, and in three days a divorce was procured upon testimony manufactured between the husband and the shyster, of the most extraordinary character. One man, for example, by the name of ——, swore that he had known the plaintiff and her husband for years in Downingsville, Pa., a place the poor woman had never seen. Another witness, calling himself ——, swore that the parties were *bona fide* residents of New York, and that he had frequently accompanied the defendant in nightly visits to houses of ill-fame. Upon this showing the divorce was granted, and the decree winds up as follows:

That the marriage between the said plaintiff, ——, and the said defendant, ——, be dissolved, and their said marriage is hereby dissolved accordingly. And the said parties are, and each of them is, free from the obligations thereof. And, further, that it shall be lawful for the said plaintiff to marry again in the same manner as though the said defendant was actually dead. But it shall not be lawful for the said defendant to marry again until the said plaintiff be actually dead.

S. JONES, Judge.

The poor wife returned to her home feeling that she had done a heroic act in shielding the man she loved, and sustaining herself with the thought, time rolled on, until one morning she awakened to the startling fact that she had been cruelly sacrificed. She learned that the man to whom she had clung was about to marry a fashionable lady of the first connection in the land. She made inquiry, and found, to her sickening disgust, that the day was actually set upon which this infamous outrage was to be perpetrated. She hastened to New York and procured a certified copy of the decree, intending to appear at the church on the day of the mock marriage and forbid the banns, by presenting a copy of the legal document that showed that, although separated from her, he was not authorized to marry another.

Unfortunately, through circumstances over which she had no control, she arrived too late. The cruel act had been accomplished. A grand wedding, graced by the presence of members of the Cabinet and our most aristocratic people, had occurred, and the papers were full of glowing accounts of the magnificent ceremony. Our readers recollect the event, and they will have occasion to refer to it again, as legal steps are being taken by the betrayed wife's friends to bring this wrongdoer to punishment. The wife is now satisfied that the whole story of the second marriage was fabricated to deceive her, and she is, of course, very indignant.

In addition to all this, we learn that this gay Lothario paid his court last winter to one of our most beautiful and accomplished belles, whose appearance in society always created a sensation among the gentlemen, who flocked to her side to bask in the sunshine of her smiles, and to enjoy the brilliancy of her conversation. It was supposed that the gentleman, as he then appeared to be, and this fascinating lady, whose family is one of the oldest and most exclusive in the country, were engaged, but it seems that, while she enjoyed his conversational powers, she discouraged any tender emotions, and thus saved herself from occupying the unpleasant position which the last mentioned bride now holds.

In a few days the fashionable circles of Washington and a certain lady of the Cabinet will all be at sea in a high state of astonishment and excitement, and a certain Territorial official, now candidate for Governor, will be brought up with a round turn.

FANNY JORDAN.

The Suicide of Don Hernandez y Castras Through Her Wiles.

From the New York Standard, July 1.

Miss Fanny Jordan, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has recently pursued a most romantic career in many of the European capitals, has returned to the United States. She arrived at an early hour Saturday morning, on board of the Bremen steamship Main, and was booked as Mrs. Chumley. Shortly after reaching Hoboken, she repaired to No. 208 Court street, Brooklyn. The particulars of Fanny Jordan's flirtations with many representatives of the royalty and nobility of the eastern continent have already been detailed in the press of this city. It has not, however, been noticed that the eminent metaphysician and political economist, Don Hernandez y Castras, late President of the Cafe di Europa, the most celebrated club in the world, committed suicide in the midst of the troubles and opprobrium which his connection with Fanny Jordan brought upon him. About the 5th ult. Don Hernandez returned from Como to Naples, and hastened thence to the little village of Resina, a retired and gloomy quarter in the vicinity of Mount Vesuvius. On the night of the 6th ult., Palmo, a West Indian negro and favorite servant of Don Hernandez, rushed into the club room of the Cafe di Europa, and announced that his master lay dying from two bullet wounds inflicted by his own hands. Without delay, the few members who were present hastened to procure coaches and repair to Resina. Dr. Paolo Murrano was present, and accompanied the gentlemen of the club to the bedside of their dying President. After an hour of fast riding the party reached the obscure house where Don Hernandez had chosen to retire from the world. It was too late; the party found him dead and cold, his body prostrate on a rude bed, when they entered. Beside the nobleman's corpse rested a handsome revolver. A little stream of blood oozed from the fatal wound in his right temple. The features were rigid, and his upper lip was held tightly between his teeth. On a table near was a small sheet of note-paper, bearing the [illegible] and the following brief announcement of the deed was written upon it:

HOUSE OF GIROLMO PACELTI, RESINA.
TO MY FRIENDS: The rashness of my conduct was wholly without malice; but it has so tarnished my name that I cannot live in peace. Farewell. HERNANDEZ Y CASTRAS.

In May, Mrs. Fanny Jordan reached Naples, after having fascinated and hoodwinked the young King of Bavaria. In Naples she continued her coquetry with unexampled success.

Don Hernandez y Castras, a handsome Spanish nobleman, in the prime of life and possessing immense wealth, was Fanny's chief aim. The Don was of a genial and jovial character, fond of wine and beauty, and a favorite among the ladies of the best society in Naples. Mrs. Fanny Jordan was introduced to Don Hernandez at the club-room of the Cafe di Europa as an American lady possessing brilliant accomplishments and belonging to one of the first families of the West. The faultless beauty and invincible charms of the young American captured at least the deepest admiration and closest attention of Don Hernandez y Castras. They went to Como, and after a few days the Don was found alone, and the fair lady from the far West was not to be found. At that time Hernandez was betrothed to one of the Borghese family, of Rome, but the match was summarily broken off when the fact of the noble Spaniard's tour had been industriously circulated by the scandalmongers of the nobility. His return to Spain, his brief sojourn there, his last visit to [illegible] letter, [illegible] his retiring to the silent village of [illegible] bullet wound, the pistol, and the [illegible] Don Hernandez [illegible] told of the fate of [illegible]

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The *Daily State Register*, at Springfield, proposes to become a morning paper.

—Professor Powell has resigned, and is succeeded by S. A. Forbes as curator of the Normal University museum.

—The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and the Peoria & Springfield Railway Companies, and the Peoria Elevator Company have just invested $99,000 for land on the river front, at Peoria, whereon to build elevators, depots, etc.

IOWA.

The Episcopate fund which is to build the $15,000 residence for Bishop Lee, at Davenport, amounts to more than $20,000, and can be increased by the sale of 3,000 acres of choice land.

—Dr. Hodson, chiropodist, of Keokuk, died suddenly, a few days since, and pending an examination his wife has been arrested. She does not deny that the doctor was poisoned a short time previous to his death, but insists that he took it by mistake.

WISCONSIN.

Internal revenue receipts at Milwaukee during June, were $169,371.

—The tobacconists of Milwaukee, purchased Government stamps to an aggregate of $71,227 12, during the past month.

—Old Aquana me, son of old Oshkosh, and at present Chief of the Menomonees, was convicted on the 28th ult., at Shawano, before Judge Ells, and sentenced to three years in the States Prison, for manslaughter.

INDIANA.

Professor Cox has discovered, in Clarke County, another bank of sand suitable for making glass.

—John R. Davis, who eloped with the daughter of the Mayor of Franklin, about two months since, has separated from her, and she has gone back to her parents.

—During the first six months of 1872, just ended, there were 2,954 transfers of real estate filed for record at Indianapolis, having a total consideration of $7,033,450.39, against 2,048 transfers, with a consideration of $3,998,175.71 during the same time in 1871.

OHIO.

—Barnum's show took $12,000 in one day at Columbus.

—There are more residences in process of construction in Toledo, at this time, than ever before.

—Another fire at Akron, Sunday night, destroyed James Mathew's new block, on Howard street. Loss, $25,000. Two firemen were injured.

MISSOURI.

—Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, offers $750,000 (gold) water bonds at 98 1-4c, and is bid 96 1-2c.

—The St. Louis Union Market cost $500,000, and certain capitalists offer $400,000 for it.

—Messrs. McKee & Houser will issue the first number of the St. Louis Daily *Globe* on the 10th inst. Charles R. Davis and Major George W. Gibson, late of the *Democrat*, have been engaged respectively as managing and city editors.

—W. E. Miller, of Jefferson City, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, via Louisiana to that city.

—Within the coming week the Atlantic & Pacific Road will enter upon the privileges of its lease of the Missouri Pacific Road, when Andrew Peirce, Jr., will assume the Presidency of both routes. According to the terms of the lease, the Atlantic & Pacific Road pay to the Missouri Pacific, out of the gross earnings of the latter, 10 per cent for the first two years, 12 per cent for the next three years, and 14 per cent for the remainder of the term of 999 years.

—Last winter the Legislature annexed the suburbs of St. Louis to the city, as the Thirteenth Ward thereof, but the City Council, in April, declared the act unconstitutional, and now the Legislature, in apportioning the State into Congressional Districts, ignored the Thirteenth Ward, the territory of which is parcelled out in the three districts into which St. Louis County is divided.

Wonderful Escape from Death.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (June 28) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

One of the most wonderful escapes from death ever recorded in the history of railroads occurred near the ill-fated New Hamburg drawbridge, on the Hudson River Railroad, at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock last night. Just before that hour James Carter, who works for Mr. Faulkner in the brick yards in New Hamburg, was walking up the track towards that station, and about a mile south of it. Upon his back he carried an empty trunk. Looking ahead he suddenly discovered a train coming south on the same track on which he was walking north. It was close upon him, and he had to hurry to get out of the way. In doing so, and not thinking of any other danger, he jumped aside to the east track, just as the second Pacific express came along bound north. The latter train was five or ten minutes behind time and was running like lightning. The locomotive was the same one which ran into the draw on the memorable 6th of February. The engineer saw the man, and whistled for brakes and shut off steam at the same time, but without success. The engine struck Carter with full force and hurled him and his trunk at least twenty feet into the air, and just a trifle ahead of the locomotive, so that when he alighted he fell upon the pilot and the trunk fell upon the platform under the headlight, knocking off the brass signal light. The fireman of the engine crawled out of the window of the cab, and, hurrying along the railing to the front end of the locomotive, found the trunk as stated, and, looking over it and down upon the pilot discovered the man jolting along on the iron bar head downwards, near the track, but not touching it, and with feet banging over the heavy beam to which the pilot is attached. His coat had caught in the draw bar, and he was held as securely as if in a vise. To make things doubly sure the fireman seized him and held on with a death grip till the train stopped at New Hamburg station, when Dan Carrol, the night watchman at the station, and the fireman and engineer removed him. He was entirely unconscious, and when the express left the engineer and fireman supposed he was dying. The station folks, as soon as the train departed, hurried to Dr. Downing's residence, a long distance off, who did not arrive till 2 a. m. Upon examining the body, not a bone was found broken, nor were any cuts visible. Upon the mustache were spots of blood, but they must have come from the nose, as no abrasions of the skin were found anywhere. As the examination was proceeding Carter suddenly returned to consciousness, and, with a half-idiotic stare, wanted to know how far he was from Hughsonville, his destination. He could not remember anything about being struck by the train, and complained of bruises and pains in his left leg, but no hurts or bruises were found there. He was conveyed to the place he wished to go to, Dr. Downing declaring him entirely out of danger. This morning his condition is much improved, but he is very sore. It was certainly a remarkable affair, and the details cannot be exaggerated. All the surroundings were of a fearful character. His clothes were torn in many places, and his hat and one shoe were found by the side of the signal light south of the drawbridge.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:17 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*[illegible]
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	†6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*10:20 a m
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:20 p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†5:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	‡8:30 a m
Fast Line	*9.00 p m	*6:00 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, [illegible]

Mail (via main and air line)		
Day Express	*9:30 a m	
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:30 p m	†*8:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*9:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake st., Indiana av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*6:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*2:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*3:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 464 SOUTH STATE ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No 464 State st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 9 a. m. to 2.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN.
NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay. Dr. J. KEAN having gained an enviable reputation in special diseases has induced unprincipled practitioners to copy his advertisement. It is well known that Dr. J. KEAN is the original NO CURE, NO PAY Doctor. Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.
Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted personally or by mail free of charge. His Medical Treatise for ladies and gentlemen sent free. All Medicine furnished ...

DR. STONE, 112 West Madison-st.,
[illegible]

NO CURE! NO PAY!
DR. A. G. OLIN, ... [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily Edition, per year, by Mail..........$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail....... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail....... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.......... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Thursday Morning, July 4, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy.......... $0.50.
Ten copies.......... 4.50.
Twenty-five copies.......... 10.00.

Send in your orders.

Remittances may be made either by draft express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Western editor, who was once hemmed in by a snow-blockade so that he could get no mails, was driven to publishing two or three chapters of the Bible, which he introduced by saying that, though not strictly news, it would be new to most of his readers. We publish this morning the Declaration of Independence, and commend it to that class who stick to parties after their principles are gone, as something that will be new to most of them. The men of 1776 simply did some independent thinking, instead of allowing the caucus of King George III. to do it for them. King George's office-holders were ready to furnish all the ideas needed to carry on the Government in America, and, when they found the Boston tea-party and other evil-disposed persons proposing to furnish their own ideas, they made a great ado about it,—almost as much as the office-holders of to-day are making about the Cincinnati Convention.

If the political movement inaugurated at Cincinnati should have no other effect than to teach the people to do some political thinking for themselves, instead of allowing the office-holders to do it all for them, it would be productive of great good. No spectacle can be more degrading than that of a great party, numbering [half] millions of voters, having no principles that have not been fully accomplished, gulping down whatever may be thrown at them in the way of platform or candidates, simply because a Convention, gotten together by the use of patronage, has declared what they must think and how they must vote. We would like to have anybody tell us what *Republican principle* remains to be carried into effect? Is it the abolition of Slavery, the suppression of the Rebellion, the establishment of Universal Suffrage,—or what? "Protection of the negro," says some one, hard up for an answer. When you have protected the negro by giving him the ballot, and putting nine or ten State Governments in his hands,—the only States where he had anything to fear,—giving him the taxing power, and fortifying him with constitutional amendments on every hand, what further protection does he need? Nothing, except to be protected against himself.

If, then, there are no distinctive Republican principles to be accomplished and enforced, the renomination of Grant is the only thing that the Philadelphia Convention met for. The reasons for voting the Republican ticket, in preference to any other ticket, disappeared the moment that its principles had become firmly established. They have been established for some years,—established by battle, by statute, and by constitutional amendment,—and now the opposition to them in every State of the Union has been formally withdrawn,—the handful of Democrats in Michigan being the last,—a time when [illegible] the faintest and most white-livered follower of a caucus can afford to do a little independent thinking? And why should he not take the Fourth of July to begin? If he reasons it out for himself that to re-elect Grant is a principle of the Republican party, or that Grant's Administration has been so wise and pure that it ought to be continued four years more,—if he comes to these conclusions through the efforts of reason, and not through the force of mere habit,—we shall be content with his decision. Only let him use his reason as the Boston tea-party used theirs, and not follow blindly the traditions of the past, like the adherents of King George III. and his caucus.

"THE GREELEY MADNESS."

The efforts of the Grant press to assert that neither Democrats nor Revenue Reformers can, without sheer stultification, vote for Greeley, and that Greeley cannot, without the deepest perfidy, accept either his Free-Traders' nomination or its Democratic indorsement, are amusing. They remind us of the Tombs' shyster's energetic asseveration to his client, then in jail, that he could not, under the circumstances of his case, be locked up.

"But," replied the client, "I am locked up."

"Still, I assure you," rejoined the learned counsel, "they can't lock you up."

"But," answered the client, "they have locked me up."

In spite of the jealous care with which the Grant papers have striven to preserve the honor of Greeley, and of the Democratic party, and of the Revenue Reformers, they have all gone and ruined themselves together, with an enthusiastic confidence in the ratification of their conduct by the people, which the Grant papers, in spite of their well-known desire to avoid opprobrious epithets, are compelled to style "the Greeley madness." That the Grant papers have the logic of this contest, is proved by the fervor of their blackguardism. They see with clearness that the Rebels and Democrats, as a class, are totally depraved, and have no business to do a meritorious thing, even if they will themselves profit by it. Did they not fight against the Union? How, then, can they consistently vote for Amnesty or Civil Service Reform? Did not Horace Greeley oppose Slavery? How, then, can he honestly leave the question of Free Trade to the Congressional Districts? In the case of Henry A. Wise, Robert Toombs, and, we believe, Colonel Mosby, all of whom vote the Grant ticket, there is no such inconsistency. [illegible] only stood for their section in a professional way, as he stood by his, etc.

Yet, in spite of all the logic of the case, this Greeley madness spreads like the weevil in wheat, like the grasshoppers in Utah, like a Mississippi crevasse, or, perhaps, we should say, in view of the benevolence of Greeleyism, like the oysters in Spuyten Duyvel or the Gospel in Siam. Any way and every way it spreads. The terrible Ku-Klux no longer meet in dark, snaky caves to inquire why the Robinson family haven't been hamstrung, as per minutes of previous meeting. Their outrages consist in roasting "Greeley and Brown" oxen at barbecues, and in quizzing Grant's Minister to Peru and President of the Philadelphia Convention as to whether Civil Service Reform allowed him to stay in North Carolina at ten thousand a year.

But the worst of it is, that the Greeley madness is spreading everywhere in the Republican party. Daily we receive and publish letters showing that Republicans don't scare worth a cent at the thought of Horace Greeley being President. Men who followed the standards of the Union on many a well-fought battle-field, and came back with their arms splintered, like General Black, of Illinois, feel not a single convulsive jerk in the wounded limb at the thought of electing the foremost member of the Republican party to the Presidency. They fail even to see that his nomination [coming] from Cincinnati renders his election a great national disaster, whereas, had the same H. G. been nominated at Philadelphia, it would have saved the country.

Hence we receive reports from numerous interior towns, wherein not only the whole Democratic, but half, or two-thirds, of the Republican, voters are already smitten with the "Greeley madness." What if such a reign of the epidemic becomes general? To prove that it is not general, a correspondent of the New York *Times* undertakes to write up every county in New York, and tell how few Republicans are for Greeley. He says that in Alleghany County there are now only 200, and in Broome "only 100," but in Cattaraugus "a good many," though the friends of Grant are cheerful. In Cayuga, there are less than a dozen, who by their activity are mistaken for upwards of a hundred, but in Chenango there are 300, and in Columbus 200, in Delaware 150, and so on through the remainder of the State, with figures that would carry the State for Greeley by over 30,000 majority.

In staid old Vermont, the same Greeley madness is spreading. Doubts begin to be entertained as to whether he will not even carry that State. In a word, the same "Greeley madness" which took the Cincinnati Convention off its feet just as it thought it had nominated Adams, is stealing away votes from Grant by scores in every county and thousands in each State, preparatory to a general Republican stampede to Greeley, as hearty as the Democratic stampede has been.

We are, ourselves, Republicans of the straitest sect,—always have been, and always intend to be. We hope never to see the day when we could not give elementary lessons in Republicanism to the average delegates of the Philadelphia Convention. We believe that the Liberal Republican movement, and not Grantism, contains the essential elements of the Party of Emancipation and Impartial Suffrage, of Purity, and of Progress. The campaign will make these facts plain to the whole people, and then there will be a still more rapid spread of the Greeley madness. For if Republicans begin, generally, to consult their principles and convictions, and cease to be guided merely by an organization, their preference for Greeley would carry every State in the Union.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

We have, perhaps, done Mr. Bancroft Davis wrong. For four months the world has been discussing the supposed boldness and effrontery of Mr. Bancroft Davis in interpolating without authority, in the American case, the preposterous claim for indirect damages. The course of the American Government has been regarded as dictated by a desire to spare Mr. Davis' feelings, and that for this purpose, instead of disclaiming the demand, it has receded step by step, until at last the claim was formally thrown out of Court by the Arbitrators as never having properly belonged to it. Mr. Davis has stood the criticism of the lawyers and statesmen of all countries, and has never undertaken a reply, though charged with two grave offences: 1. With having made an unauthorized interpolation in the case; and, 2, with having made a demand so utterly untenable as to provoke the derision of everybody. [illegible] new light [illegible] appears now that Mr. [illegible] is [illegible] under orders, and that these orders proceeded from no less an authority than President Grant. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thus explains:

The American case, after its preparation by our "Crown lawyers," was loaded by the Executive, or at his suggestion, with a claim which was not only supremely offensive to England, but which failed to elicit any genuine support from America. It was the feeble support, or open condemnation, of these claims by the American press and people, that opened the path for and gave hope to further negotiation. Of course, whatever might be the sentiment of the people, President Grant was bound to stand by President Grant's case. The Administration, having risked a stroke of diplomacy, was bound to follow it out, and the country at large, although chagrined and humiliated at the false position in which it found itself, and appalled at the possible complete overthrow of the Treaty, was too proud toward England and too generous to the President to require him to accede in so many words to the British demand for the withdrawal of the claims. * * *

Our own and the English press advices from Geneva coincide in giving the credit, for the result reached yesterday by the Board of Arbitration, to the American Arbitrator, Mr. Charles Francis Adams. Look on this picture and on that.—Grant, whose blundering materialism and political dulness involved us in the slough of indirect claims,—and Adams, whose clear eye, delicate hand, and statesmanlike comprehension of things and of men, have piloted us safely out. It is all the difference between the stone-breaker plying his dull trade by the roadside, and the man of skill compelling steam into power or picking up a cable in mid-ocean.

Probably General Grant, after the Treaty was made, conceived the idea of producing a sensation by adding to it a claim for consequential damages, and Mr. Davis was ordered to present it in writing. Fortunately for the country, the Board of Arbitrators came to the rescue of our Government by declaring that such a claim was inadmissible in any controversy between civilized nations, and was, therefore, not before the Court. To the extent that Mr. Adams contributed to this kind interference, he is entitled to the thanks of his countrymen, and especially of General Grant himself.

The defence in the Stokes case, now on trial in New York, is, that, after Stokes shot Fisk through the intestines, the doctors and surgeons gave him the wrong medicine to alleviate his pain, and used an instrument to probe for the ball. This is the defence made by the man who shot the pistol. Had the surgeons done nothing for Fisk, and let him die without an effort to relieve him, Stokes would have insisted that they were guilty of murder and ought to be hanged, while he who inflicted the wound is innocent of all offence.

This defence, extraordinary as it is, is not more absurd than that of insanity. It is that Stokes, firing a pistol-ball through the body of Fisk, committed no crime; but that his death is properly chargeable to the surgeons who failed in their efforts to save him from the fatal consequences of the wound. It is a case of malpractice. Though the wound was a mortal one; though there is no record of any case where a man shot through the large intestines ever recovered; and though Stokes inflicted that wound, having laid in wait for Fisk that he might shoot him; nevertheless, as Fisk did not die before the surgeons reached him, the surgeons, failing to restore him, are guilty of the murder for which the Court is trying Stokes! We question whether a defence of this kind was ever made before, but in audacity it exceeds anything yet attempted in that line, except the plea of insanity, which has been successful in a great many cases.

By the laws which the Clayton ring has enacted in Arkansas, centralization has been brought to perfection. The Governor appoints all the County Judges, and they district their counties as they please. The Governor appoints, also, all Registrars of Election. He retains the power to reject their registration without giving any reason therefor, and to throw out the vote of any district in which his creatures choose to report that there was fraud. They are not required to prove the charge. The Registrars, responsible only to the Governor, appoint all the Judges and Clerks of Election. They are authorized to act or not, at their own discretion. They can refuse to register a whole county or any particular man. Moreover, after the rolls are completed, they can strike off any name without giving notice to the man thus summarily disfranchised. The only right of appeal is to the Supreme Court of the State, which sits twice a year, and has cases enough on the docket to keep it busy for the next decade. Is revolt against such despotism "treason" to Republican principles?

Some little paper in Waukegan has invented the theory, for which the New York *Times* is very thankful, that President Grant's errors arise through modesty. So diffident is he of his own judgment in matters of statesmanship that he consults with Cameron, Porter, Babcock, Dent, Borie, Robeson, Creswell, Morton, Murphy, Casey, or somebody of that ilk, whose judgment is worse than his own, and he advises him wrongly. If this excuse be a valid one, it is time we had a President sufficiently self-confident to feel that none of these advisers are fit for their positions, and who would have the truer modesty to consult men known to the country.

A Romantic Missionary Abandons the Work.

In 1867, Miss Amanda Barber was a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington. Her salary enabled her to dress fashionably. Her easy duties enabled her to devote much time to mental improvement. In 1872, she was a Cheyenne squaw in Dakota. Her flounces, and flutings, and furbelows had been exchanged for two old blankets and a pair of moccasins. Instead of spending pleasant hours in writing and reckoning, she passed weary days in pounding maize. Instead of daintily stitching at ravishing articles of feminine adornment, she made buckskin breech-cloths for her copper-colored Chief, sewing together the heavy skins with sinews for thread and a sharpened nail for a needle.

All this happened because, up to 1867, she had had much time for mental improvement, and because her idea of gaining that end was to read novels. With noteworthy patriotism she affected American literature. She devoured Fenimore Cooper's stirring scenes of savage heroism. She did not disdain the ten-cent novelettes of border life. The civilization of the East palled upon her. She longed for the free, wild, natural life of the West. The prairies were peopled, in her imagination, with grave, majestic Sachems, models of manly beauty and of all manly virtues, who, freed from the sordid cares of money, lived in perpetual abundance. She pictured them as hunting the buffalo or routing some [hostile] tribe, and then coming back to their luxurious lodges, to toy with their passionately-loved wives, and pour forth the flood of poetical epithets which the writers of America, from Cooper and Longfellow down to Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., have conspired to attribute to that most prosaic being, the American Indian. It is not to be wondered at, then, that, when Squatting Bear, a tolerably good-looking Chief of the Brule Sioux, came with a party of his fellows to Washington, in 1867, Miss Barber, in a fit of temporary insanity, yearned to wed him. Her earthly heaven was to be married and to be a missionary. Here was her chance and her Hiawatha. She embraced both. With due religious ceremonies she became Mrs. Squatting Bear, and left Washington for the West. From this time her life was a constant series of rude disenchantments. Her wedding-trip consisted of a seven hundred-mile ride, from the Missouri to the White Earth country, on a wild, vicious pony. Despite her native modesty, the want of any saddle compelled her to bestride the steed. Even then she fell [illegible] fell off, until the grave, majestic particular ridiculed her [illegible] who she had become one [illegible], Mazeppa-like, on the horse, and finally brought her, in that disgraceful plight, into camp. When she crept, sore and tired, into the rude *tepe* which was pointed out to her, she was, to say the least, not pleased to be greeted by two dirty squaws, one 40 and one 14 years of age, and to learn that she was Mrs. Squatting Bear No. 3. However, she went resolutely at her missionary work. Her success was not brilliant. Beyond a large and varied stock of oaths, the Sioux were ignorant of English, and she was wholly ignorant of Sioux. When she mastered that language, new difficulties arose. Her pupils would gamble, would cheat, would lie, would steal, would drink, and would not keep Sunday. She toiled on and on, but without result. Moreover, whenever her husband went off on a scout, his two other wives imposed the most menial duties upon her. In vain she tried to read the Bible to them; they preferred to have her scrape buffalo-robes, and gather wood, and cook food; and they made her do it. Her life was varied by a grand spectacular entertainment in the shape of the burning alive of a white soldier. Soon after, Squatting Bear, in a fit of passion, killed his oldest wife, and beat a hurried retreat. Miss Barber fell sick and was left at a temporary camp, from which she fled and tried to walk sixty miles to Fort Fetterman. She was speedily caught. When Hiawatha beat her over her head, she turned to him the other cheek also, but failed to soothe his savage spirit by this act of Christianity. He knocked her down, and stamped on her, and performed an *extempore* war-dance on her, and finally, after she had crawled away, sold her for three ponies to a Cheyenne Chief, Baconsides. This was in 1870. For the next two years, her life was one of infinite degradation. She was treated as a mere animal, doomed to toil without ceasing, and made to yield implicit obedience to the whims of her owner, under penalty of brutal punishment. While with the Cheyennes, she was compelled to witness the torture of two teamsters from Fort McPherson, who were burned alive by their captors. Three weeks ago, she appeared at Fort Benton, and was taken care of by the officers' wives there. Her wretched attire was exchanged for decent clothing, and she was sent down the Missouri, on her way to her old home at Milford, Massachusetts, where she probably is by this time.

In a conversation at Kansas City she said that the Quaker policy in regard to the red man is a perfect farce. The Indians regard it as an evidence of weakness, and despise, instead of fear, the Government. She declared that there could be no permanent peace under it. The savages feel that they could plunder and kill with impunity, and were sure to do so. Moreover, she avowed utter disbelief in the possibility of Christianizing the Indians while they roam the plains. On both these points she is qualified to judge. No other living person has had such an experience. No other has tried so hard to convert our red brethren. Certainly, among the strangest of the annals of Indian life will rank those of the way in which Miss Amanda Barber, of Massachusetts, became Mrs. Squatting Bear, of Dakota, and Mrs Baconsides, of Nebraska.

The Rev. J. Sella Martin was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from Louisiana. He has since published a letter in which he says: "The Packard corruption, conspiracy, and tyranny has triumphed over the will of the colored people. By keeping Republicans divided, they have driven thousands from the ranks and organized a defeat. The only hope of the negro in this State rests in the Liberal Republican party. Henceforth I am one of them." The Packard clique is the Grant clique. It is evident that they can gull the negroes but little more. Hon. G. W. Carter, ex-Speaker of the House, has retired from the New Orleans *National Republican*, because it is to support the Packard nominees. He says, in his valedictory: "The wishes of the Republican people were thwarted by certain Federal officials in the Convention, and that, too, largely by the use of the * * Federal patronage in the State. * * The ticket represents simply the preference and choice chiefly of the Federal officers within this State. * * It would be futile to attempt to accomplish the election of officers so selected. * * The part taken by such of the Federal officials as attempted to control the Convention was dictatorial and indelicate." As Mr. Carter is still an ardent admirer of Grant, he will not be charged with unduly coloring his views of Grantism.

There is but one new gospel of peace, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is its prophet. We are the more sorry, therefore, to chronicle the fact that a preliminary peace meeting, engineered by Mrs. H., and one to which only a select few were invited, was disturbed by a very decided speck of war. The prophet declared that Christianity was the one means for abolishing strife. Thereupon, a Free-Thinker dilated on the proverbial *odium theologicum*; asserted that Christianity caused and prolonged war, and marshalled forth an imposing array of historical facts in support of his view. Then Mrs. Howe waxed wroth, and, despite her own pathetic view of

A fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel,

denied the truth of the indictment. The dispute was only quelled by a proposition to take up a collection. This was eagerly assented to, and the sinews of war were given to the cause of peace with great liberality.

A few weeks ago, Rev. J. T. Harcourt died in the poor-house of Tariffville, Connecticut. The New York *Examiner* said that he was a Methodist, and read that denomination a savage lecture on its want of care for worn-out ministers. Then the Cincinnati *Christian Advocate* said that he was a Presbyterian, and insinuated unpleasant things about the Presbyterians of Connecticut. It is a matter of little moment as to which denomination is responsible. Ministers of all sects are left, too often, to practical starvation when they have outlived their usefulness. The persons who are spending money and time in foolish and fruitless attempts to put God into the Constitution would do well to devote both to keeping God's servants out of the poor-house.

Mr. James Kelly, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., is a very sensible man. He has given $250,000 to the Allegheny County Agricultural Society for the purpose of founding an institution in which poor boys may learn trades. We are sadly deficient in technical schools. If well managed, they will make thinkers as well as skilful artisans. They will graduate men who will see that the wrongs of labor are to be righted by work and Free Trade, and not by Protection and strikes.

Eugene Hale, member of Congress from Maine (and a very good one), recently married the daughter of Senator Chandler, of Michigan. Now there is trouble about his renomination for Congress. Waldo County, which polls 3,500 Republican votes, repudiates him, and the chances are that he will be defeated by a Liberal. If he will move to Michigan, some Republican member like Blair can probably be pushed aside to make room for him.

The Boston *Advertiser*, in a recent article showing a strong similarity between Andrew Johnson and Horace Greeley, enumerates among the points of resemblance that "both are honest," and "both of large natural ability." Is the *Advertiser* attacking the Administration by its omission to show that Grant has the same qualities?

POLITICAL.

—The field of local politics will not be fully entered upon before September, but thus early we hear suggestions of the following names for Congress on the Greeley ticket in the three Chicago Districts:

First District (South Side and Du Page County)—Wm. F. Coolbaugh, James H. Roberts, Thomas Hoyne, Jesse O. Norton, Wirt Dexter, Rosell M. Hough.

Second District (West Side)—Cyrus H. McCormick, Willard Woodard, S. S. Hayes, [illegible]field, Carter H. Harrison.

Third District (North Side and Lake County)—Elijah M. Haines.

—In the [illegible] District of Illinois it is [stated] that Mr. Farnsworth will be an independent candidate for re-election to Congress, and that the Rev. J. C. Stoughton, of Aurora, who polled 6,316 votes two years ago, will be an independent Temperance candidate. The District, which in 1868 gave Grant 13,221 majority, is not to be relied on for more than 3,000 this year, and Hurlbut, for Congress, will run far behind his chief.

—Hundreds of original Free State men in Kansas will vote for Greeley, and their example will influence thousands to do so; and not a man of them is likely to be deterred from exercising this privilege because Jeremiah Clark, Postmaster of Leavenworth, is denouncing to them the terrors of violated party law. They remember this Clark, of whom Colonel D. R. Anthony, in the Leavenworth *Times*, says:

In the dark days of Kansas, from 1854 to 1860, when men guilty of no crime, except that of loving liberty and hating slavery, were shot down like dogs, the Border Ruffians were sustained by Jeremiah Clark, present Postmaster. He wore the famous "red shirt," and stood guard over Free State men. At a later day Jeremiah Clark, with hate and prejudice, presided over a meeting at which it was resolved to suppress the *Times*, and to drive from the city Champion Vaughan, D. R. Anthony, and others, for having aided Charley Fisher to escape the hell-hounds who would have remanded him to slavery. At a later day, during the war for the preservation of the Union, Jeremiah Clark was clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, at Fort Leavenworth, and aided in making vouchers whereby certain contractors received payment largely in excess of that to which they were legally entitled. * * If, by silence, we allow such men to assume prominence, we fear the men of principle in the party will begin to inquire, "Who are these subsidized ones who assume to lead us?" and the answer will necessarily tend to destroy the power and influence of the Republican party.

—The Liberal Republicans of Cincinnati are arranging for a great demonstration and ratification meeting next Saturday evening. In reply to an invitation, Senator Trumbull writes:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 29, 1872.
Messrs. Wright, Peck, and others, Cincinnati, O.:
GENTLEMEN: Yours, inviting me to speak in Cincinnati before July 9, is just received here. We are so busy organizing this State just now that I do not feel that it would be right to go elsewhere at present. Our prospects are good, and with proper effort I believe we can give Greeley and Brown the electoral vote of Illinois. Yours truly, LYMAN TRUMBULL.

—It is proposed to ratify Greeley's nomination at Baltimore by a mass-meeting at Columbus, O., which shall, in numbers and enthusiasm, recall the stirring times of 1840. At this Columbus meeting, also, it is proposed that Greeley Electors-at-Large shall be named.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, assuming that August Belmont will not be retained as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, nominates Augustus Schell, of New York, for that position.

—Henry A. Wise is going to take the stump for Grant and Wilson.

—A dozen bolters from the Republican Convention have nominated D. M. Norton, a colored man, for Congress, against James H. Platt, Jr., in the Second District of Virginia.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The President's cigar puffing before the young men of the colleges, to whom he is presented so frequently during his summer vacations, will no doubt assist in the payment of the public debt. The consumption of tobacco should be associated with superior greatness and exceptional patriotism everywhere."

—Congressman Lowe, of Kansas, delivered a speech in Fort Scott, last week, at a Grant ratification meeting, in which he is reported as saying that "We are again called upon to decide whether we are to have a government of the people, for the people, and by the people." That's just what the Liberal Republicans think. Grant's Administration has rendered this a Government of office-holders, by the office-holders, and for the office-holders, and their relations in general.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Vote of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see the Radical papers, and especially the *Missouri Democrat* and Hannibal *Courier*, have begun already to argue that it is possible for Grant to carry Missouri. As the campaign progresses, you will see this statement made very frequently, and sustained by a long array of pretended statistics. In order that you may be informed in advance, as well as to cast light upon complications in State politics which may possibly arise during the campaign, I will give you a few data.

Missouri was an old Democratic State, and, in the election of 1860, when four candidates were running, cast 90,000 votes for Douglas and Breckinridge, 58,000 for Bell, and 17,000 for Lincoln. After the breaking out of the war, there were not more than 100,000 votes polled at any election until 1868, when, with a vote of 144,000, McClurg, Republican, had 19,327 majority over Phelps, Democratic. This was the last election in which old party divisions existed, and a larger vote was then polled than at any other under the system of disfranchisement. There is reason to believe that, at this election, the number of persons disfranchised was at least 60,000. In the campaign of 1870, the Passive policy had its first trial, Brown being nominated by Liberal Republicans, while the Democrats made no nomination and held no convention. In that campaign, McClurg, being a candidate for re-election, and having control of the Boards of Registration, endeavored, as a last resort, to secure Democratic votes by permitting general registration of those disfranchised by law. In some districts, every one was registered who could be induced to present himself, and it is believed that at least 30,000 of those who had formerly been disfranchised were for the first time admitted to registration. It appears, however, that a comparatively small part of them voted, for the total registration was 204,000, while the total vote was only 167,000. A small portion of the negroes, a few white Republicans, and a considerable number of the Democrats abstained from voting. But the efforts of McClurg to win favor by loose registration did not gain him more than 4,000 Democratic votes in the whole State, and he was beaten by 41,000 majority. Of the 104,374 votes cast for Brown, not less than 48,000 were cast by Republicans, and probably about 55,000 by Democrats. Of the 63,000 votes for McClurg, probably 4,000 were cast by Democrats, and about 14,000 by negroes, then voting for the first time.

Since that time, the population of the State has largely increased, at least as rapidly as at any time in its previous history. From 1865 to 1870, it increased over 50 per cent, or about 10 per cent yearly. Calculations based upon an increase, by immigration and other causes, of at least 40,000 votes in the two years from 1868 to 1870, proved not more than 500 votes out of the way; and it is safe to say that at least an equal increase is to be expected from 1870 to 1872. The number of persons enfranchised in the election of 1870 is probably about 30,000, while there are probably 5,000 colored votes and 12,000 naturalized citizens who neglected registration in the State campaign of that year. Upon this basis the whole number of registered voters would be about 290,000, and upon the ordinary ratio of votes to population, this is about the number of votes which the State may now be expected to cast.

The Democratic vote in 1870 was about 85,060. If we add 30,000 for the enfranchised voters, and half the foreigners unregistered in 1870, viz: 6,000 with one-third of the increase by immigration and natural causes, say 13,500, we have a total Democratic force of 134,500. Repeated tests have shown that fully two-thirds of the immigration goes to swell the Republican strength. Probably less than half the foreign vote should be added to the strength of the Democratic party proper. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that the whole of the enfranchised vote would be cast for any strictly party ticket. But, at the outside, the Democratic party cannot claim, as this review of facts will show, more than 134,500 votes. This will leave for Republican voters, Liberal and Regular, over 155,000. The correctness of the estimate will appear when we consider that 48,000 Republican votes were cast for Brown, and over 59,000 for McClurg, while perhaps 10,000 in the whole State failed to vote altogether; certainly 6,000 in the county of St. Louis alone neglected voting, as the registration in heavy Republican wards abundantly proves. Adding, then, two thirds of the 40,000 increase by immigration and natural causes, 5,000 colored voters unregistered in 1870, and half the foreign vote then unregistered,—say 6,000,—we have a total, as before, of 155,000. But this includes the 48,000 Liberal Republicans who voted for Brown in 1870; it includes all those Republicans who have migrated to the State since that time, or have been naturalized since that time, or who neglected to vote in 1870 but, yet sympathize with the Liberal movement. It includes, also, thousands of Republicans who did not support the movement of that year, but who, seeing its success, convinced of its wisdom on a National scale, or drawn by personal attachment to Mr. Greeley, will now swell its forces for the first time. If there had been no loss in the Liberal Republican strength since 1870, it is probable that that force would be to-day the larger of the three parties in the State. Much of the loss that has occurred was due to fear that the Liberal force would be swallowed up by the Democrats in the future; and there is reason to believe that, even now, should a seperate Liberal ticket be nominated, it would poll not less than 75,000 votes.

In estimating the strength of General Grant, it must be borne in mind that his assaults [illegible] Republicans of 1870 [illegible] easily be forgotten. They disgusted [illegible] who then supported the Regular ticket [illegible] had the vote for President been taken immediately after the State election, General Grant would hardly have received more than a scattering vote in the State. The utmost efforts have been made, by distribution of patronage, by purchase of newspapers, by overtures to prominent leaders, to rally the forces in this State, and pave the way for Republican success. Nevertheless, no man who is at all familiar with the facts will imagine that there are less than 40,000 Republicans who will vote against him; and, if that number only be deducted from the Republican and added to the Democratic force, as above estimated, the anti-Grant majority will be over 60,000. Information from many counties, embracing those in which the Liberal strength has been most seriously impaired since 1870, warrants the assertion that there are not only 40,000 Liberal Republicans in the State, but over 55,000 at least; and, if a full vote should be polled, with the whole Democratic vote cast for Mr. Greeley, his majority would exceed 90,000. For two reasons, however, this is not likely to occur. A full vote will hardly be polled, because the result in the State is regarded as certain by intelligent men of all parties; while, in more than half the counties, and in the Congressional Districts embracing the largest opposition vote, the Democratic majorities are so heavy that there is no incentive to effort. On the other hand, the dissatisfaction of some extreme Democrats with the nominations at Cincinnati may lead a portion of the voters of that party to refrain from voting; but there is not the slightest possibility that these, or any other changes which can happen before November next, will turn the Electoral vote of this State, or reduce the majority for Greeley lower than 40,000.

The Liberal Republican strength embraces not less than 30,000 German voters. It is a common mistake, made as frequently by politicians in other States as here, to estimate the number of foreign voters by dividing the census returns of population of foreign birth by the usual ratio of population to voters. When we consider that half of the population are minors, and that the children born here of German parents are not included in the census-returns of persons of German birth, while, in the case of adults who have been residents of this country for some years, most of their children are not so included, it will appear that the proportion of voters to population of foreign birth is necessarily far larger than the proportion of voters to the whole population. There are, without doubt, fully 35,000 German voters in this State. In the City of St. Louis, where only 60,000 persons are returned by the census as of German birth, it is well-known that nearly half, and certainly more than one-third, of the whole population of the city is of German birth or parentage. The German voters are becoming every day more plainly consolidated in opposition to the Administration. The dissatisfaction at first felt with the nominations at Cincinnati gives way as it becomes clear that the choice must be between Greeley and Grant, and the position taken by Senator Schurz and by his paper exercises a powerful influence. The number of American Republicans who sympathize with the Liberal movement in this State is believed to be nearly as large; in almost every county there is found a considerable number, and, in some, the Liberals embrace by far the larger part of the Republican force. Nor would this review of facts be complete if the enfranchised Confederates were supposed to be wholly attached to the Democratic force. No election has occurred to indicate how large a portion of these will in future act with the Liberal party; but, if we may judge from the expressions of prominent leaders among them, a very considerable proportion feel that they owe no sympathy or gratitude to the old Democratic organization, and wait only for a distinctive Liberal movement to give them opportunity for separating themselves from that organization.

Let nobody persuade you, therefore, at any time during the coming campaign, that the Electoral vote of Missouri is in doubt. At present there seems every probability that the Liberals and the Democrats may be united upon a State ticket; but the Liberal Republican force is so strong, and so well organized, and has such reason to feel confident of its position, that it looks forward to the future with great hope. Such nominations as have been made in Illinois greatly tend to strengthen it here, and that of Governor Koerner, especially, operates powerfully to reconcile the German voters to the Cincinnati movement.

The Swedish Voters and Henry Wilson's Know-Nothingism.

KNOXVILLE, Ill., July 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have noticed that the editors of the two Swedish papers published in Chicago, which have taken ground for the Regular, or the Grant party, have, in their record of Henry Wilson's political career, left out his connection with the Know-Nothing party, because they know it would not work favorably among the Swedes for the Regulars to let the people be informed that Henry Wilson was one of the Know-Nothing politicians. I would, therefore, like to have a full official record of Wilson's political career in the Know-Nothing party published, and put before the adopted citizens, with substantial testimonies that can't be challenged. The Regulars could not take up a better man than Henry Wilson as a candidate for Vice President, to drive the foreigners off from Grant to Greeley. For several years past, since the war closed, the adopted citizens have not had that respect from the Regulars which they had during the war, when they sent their fathers, sons, and brothers into the ranks to fight for the Union and Liberty, as the Regulars called it in those days. Since the war closed, Know Nothingism has begun to show itself in political affairs; and I say, therefore, it is necessary to watch the political movements, and to look out that we be not shut out from the liberties and privileges we enjoy under the Constitution. In my estimation, the two Swedish editors of the Regular party are not reliable men when they are not disposed to let their countrymen know the full, true history of H. Wilson's political life; but, nevertheless, every one shall know it, and many Swedes have already lost confidence in Grant and his party on the strength of H. Wilson's Know-Nothingism, and thousands more of them will turn a cold shoulder to Grant before the election.

At the State Convention, one man from Adams County told me that he was personally acquainted with Henry Wilson, and lived in Massachusetts in those days when he was a strong Know-Nothing, and, in fact, one of the leaders of the Know-Nothing party.

The harmonious action of the Conventions at Springfield will increase the Liberals mighty fast; and a still more rapid increase will take place if the Grant organs shall continue running down the candidates on the State ticket who are of foreign birth,—as that will go to prove that the Regulars are turning into Know-Nothingism, where they were eighteen years ago. I am, by all means, for Greeley and Brown, and intend to get as many voters for them as will let reason above prejudices govern their principles.

Respectfully, S—N.

Politics at Elgin, Ill.

ELGIN, July 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The movement which THE TRIBUNE so bravely inaugurated two years since, when it struck out for actual Civil Service and kindred Reforms, is bearing good fruit. There are now in this city about 120 Republicans who accept the Cincinnati confession of political faith, and abide by its consequences. The Republicans indicated are nearly all of that class who commenced voting the Republican ticket when it was so unpopular that General Logan had not as fully made up his mind who were the "traitors" as he has recently. These men are doing missionary labor cheerfully and effectually. It is too early to predict any result; but it is not beyond the limits of probability. that even Elgin may be carried for Greeley and Brown. Stranger things have happened. The Greeley men here have duly considered the question, and conclude that it is not much worse to vote with the remnant of the Democracy now than it was to vote with that great host who, in 1860, came out of the Democratic party and voted against the corruption which *then* most certainly afflicted Democracy.

As good Republicans, the men of Elgin who support Mr. Greeley are deeply chagrined as they learn from day to day what an unmitigated set of rascals have heretofore led the Republican party. Since the formation of that great party, the rank and file have been taught to look with respect to Sumner, Palmer, Greeley, Trumbull, Koerner, etc., as men worthy their confidence; as true and upright citizens; as men with whom the National honor was safe. Alas! how is our confidence in humanity shaken, when our Postmasters, Collectors, and other Civil Service Reformers inform us that these men are "traitors, scoundrels, villians, base-born churls who bite the hands which feed them;" and some of them have hunted up the stories of Haman, Cataline, and other ancients, and sing them "for a season." I reiterate that the chagrin of these old Republicans is pitiable, or would be did they not know that those great leaders were again rallying to overthrow corruption in high places, and did they not believe that those men are true now as when they led the hosts of Freedom to other victories.

"In local politics there is little doing. The nomination of General Hurlbut fails to arouse any enthusiasm, and a score of General Farnsworth's supporters openly refuse to be bound by the nomination. The new nominee will not be permitted to walk over the course, and the advice of the writer to him is, not to resign his mission to Bogota till he is assured of one to Washington. We shall invite him to deliver an address on "What He Knows About Railroad Legislation in Illinois" before long.

Machinations of the Grant Democracy.

LASALLE, Ill., July 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Now that the [progress] of public opinion has [made the] indorsement of the [nominees] of the Cincinnati Convention inevitable at Baltimore, and has shown the Grant Democrats the impossibility of preventing such indorsement, they—the Grant Democrats,—notwithstanding many professions heretofore made of a purpose to abide in good faith by the action of the Baltimore Convention, are organizing, in advance, an opposition to the nominees thereof. To this end, printed circulars are being sent all over the country for signature and circulation by and among the said Grant Democrats, whereby the signers pledge themselves not to vote for Greeley and Brown under any circumstances, and repudiating the action of the Baltimore Convention should it put these gentlemen in nomination for President and Vice President.

These Grant Democrats, having failed to put down the uprising of the Democracy for Greeley and Brown, and conscious that their efforts to secure what they call a straight ticket at Baltimore, in order to make the re-election of Grant a certainty, will also fail, are now engaged in procuring written pledges from Democrats not to vote for Greeley and Brown.

Powerless to repress the enthusiasm of the rank and file of the Democratic party; powerless, also, to overcome the wide-spread and spreading conviction of the necessity of a change in the *personnel* of the Administrators of the Government,—a popular desire, intensifying every day, to put men in office whose past history is ample guarantee of honesty, who will need no Whitewashing Committees to cover over their crimes from the public view,—it is understood to be the purpose of the Grant Democracy, having failed in all their schemes thus far, to work for and obtain, if possible, the adoption of such a platform of principles as will alienate and divide the friends of Reform. You will find an organized effort to commit the party, by a platform at Baltimore, to measures that will tend to its defeat before the people.

There will be National Bankers, old fossil politicians, friends of Grant, at the Baltimore Convention, of and among the delegates thereto, who, if they shall be unable to defeat Greeley and Brown then and there, will, by the platform, endeavor to compass their defeat in November.

Here is the only remaining danger. Avert this, and the Nation will be saved from the humiliation of a Grant Administration repeated.

A DEMOCRAT.

Greeley in Iowa.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Not every man that goes for Greeley has a white hat, but all those who have a clear head will go for him strong. Iowa will not be a whit behind your own noble State in indorsing and supporting the honest reformer. The good and honest people of this magnificent State will plainly say, and in an unmistakable manner, to U. S. G., next November, that, as he seems so much attached to the seashore, he can remain there; they will not trouble him with any further duties of the White House. Honest Horace finds a place in the hearts of Iowa people, and his lifelong devotion to the interests of the Nation is held in lively remembrance.

Office-holders will go for the man Grant. The people will go for principles and Greeley.

By the way, it is amusing to hear the comments on the Chicago *Times*, and learn what the people think of it. Why, the editor himself would be astonished if he knew how nearly "played out" his paper was. The *Times* seems like a ship beating about without rudder or compass,—like one beating the air; no aim, no object, no principles, no candidate, no party, no nothing.

HAL.

A Grant Meeting in Nebraska.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., June 30.

SIR: The Grantites had a ratification at this place last evening, which we Liberals regarded as being, to say the least, a slim affair. The employes of the United States Surveyor General's office were out in force, each one with from one to five ladies to swell the crowd. The United States Mail Agents (how they came to be both on this end of their run, I can't say) constituted the Committee on Applause, which, however, was rather thin. The Grantites had advertised several speakers to be present from Omaha, of whom only one was here,—S. A. Strickland, late United States District Attorney, who foamed at the mouth, and talked eloquently of fourteen years ago and the war, but wisely kept aloof from the issues of the day, except to close up by encouraging the negroes to be self-reliant and to do their own thinking, by stating that any colored man who would be so ungrateful to the Republican party as to vote for Horace Greeley ought to be stuck full of pitch-pine knots and set fire to. This will encourage the negroes to think that their freedom is the only thing the Republicans of the present day desire,—not their votes. Strickland was followed by T. M. Marquette, a local celebrity, who, while he did not love Greeley less, loved the Republican party so much more that he found himself constrained to say that the only stealing he had heard of at Washington, during the present Administration, was the case of a clerk in one of the departments who had received $500 extra pay from somebody, and he was one of Andy Johnson's appointees. This is about all there was said, except that they both affirmed that we once had a war, and that Grant was a big Chief.

The prospects are very encouraging for the Liberals in this county. J.

Misdeeds of the Grant Ring.

FREMONT, Ind., July 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read with care the speech made by the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, wherein he gives the country the history of what he denominates the Senatorial Ring. I do not doubt one word the Honorable gentleman utters. It reveals an ugly state of things at the very head of the Republic, and the sooner the country can be assured of these facts, and their *cause*, the better. That a Ring, composed largely of members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, should cooly and deliberately suffer the United States Treasury to be robbed of large sums in violation of law, and afterwards attempt, themselves, to cover it up by such means as are indicated by the Honorable Senator from Illinois, leaves the country absolutely no ground to hope for anything good to come of having them in power any longer. To say the least, it is ominous of great mischief ahead. It is obvious that our form of Government is soon to be put to another test, to determine whether or not it will endure. We are compelled to say that a faction that can do such acts will do anything to carry their ends against the Republic. This affects the honor of the Republic itself, and, when that is lost, its death ensues.

It is estimated that the authorities are privy to the suppression of some mail matter. It is surely to be hoped this can't be true. Of a certain New York weekly, quite a number of copies are taken at this office, and so far as I have been able to learn, not one has reached this place for two weeks past. If the country is to be treated to another turn at the suppression of mail matter, as it was by the Slave Oligarchy of the Southern States before the war, the sooner we know the fact the better.

No man well versed in the mysteries of human nature, with the knowledge given by Mr. Trumbull of the conduct of the Ring, would be at a loss to determine as to whether persons capable of the conduct he has convicted them of would falter one moment at using any means in their reach to gain their points.

W. H.

Some Inquiries by a Democrat.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Is there a Democratic party? The *Times* says there are three millions of Democrats; are they organized? Is it true, as the *Times* avers, that they are the scum and offal of society, marshalled by unsavory loafers, with whom respectable men cannot associate? Would the *Times* be pleased to tell us under whose lead a great historic political party of the United States has sunk to this level? Does the party that governed this nation for nearly sixty years of its existence know its own principles, or is it still in search of a platform? Has the Democratic press, after the labor of a century, failed to impress Democratic truth on those who are supposed to be "the pillar and ground" of that truth?

Has the Democratic party a National Committee? Who are the members of that Committee? Who is its Chairman? Three millions of Democrats!—what have its Generals done with this immense and unconquerable army? What unity of design, what harmony of action, exist among the leaders and organs of the party? Did these leaders and organs, either expressly or by implication, engage to cooperate with the Liberal Republicans to overthrow Grant and his swarm of bloodsuckers? If there was no such arrangement or understanding, how was the coalition made so promptly, so fully, and so spontaneously?

Is it not a fact that, after the first surprise of Greeley's nomination had subsided, the Democracy "took to him" with remarkable kindness and magnanimity? Was not this feeling so universal and lively as to constitute what Schurz called an overwhelming wave of opinion? Was it not the barking of a few Democratic editorial watch-dogs that broke this wave, so far as it has been broken? To successfully break this wave is to re-elect Grant inevitably; and then what? Why, the *Times'* rod steeped four years in—well, in the shape of a new party; a new Democratic party; that is, the Democratic party with Tipperary left out. Who is it that bawls out, with "damnable iteration," "Independence!" "Down with party authority!" and, in the same breath, and with the lungs of an auctioneer, shouts, "Wait for the Baltimore Convention!" Who is it that vexes the public ear with bold and boisterous claims for the Democracy, and then identifies it as the Tipperary and Tammany twins? Who is it that holds Greeley up to Democratic revenge for the hard names he has applied to the party, and then, collating the dictionary for every term of reproach, belches them forth upon the Democracy with a copious virulence that "the Philosopher" never approached? Who is it that extols the Baltimore Convention, and berates some of the best men in the country for "forestalling its action;" and, in the lapse of a few short days, denounces that Convention as "a packed conclave of loafers?" Who is it that takes the airs of a superlative, essential Democracy, and yet talks of certain legal voters as "creatures" with whom respectable men cannot politically associate? Who exhausts the epithets of contumely upon those who attend Democratic primaries, and compliments the dainty exquisites who refuse to attend them? Who is it that, ever since the close of the war, has poured out the vials of so great a rage upon the Republican party, not because it subdued, but because it subjugated, the South, fastening upon it an intolerable yoke; and now coolly proposes to continue that yoke with aggravated weight for four years more, by re-electing Grant, and reinstating the rump and residuum of the Republican party? Surely, the griefs of such a person must be of so poignant a character as to have driven him mad. What is the principal fact alleged as the bottom of all this violent mental disorder? Why, the danger that Mr. Greeley might perpetuate the Protective policy, though he is bound to the contrary by his own solemn public pledge, and by his constituency, an overwhelming majority of whom are opposed to his personal views of that question. "So ends my catechism."

DEMOCRAT.

Political Parties and National Reunion.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Republican party, in its purity, was a party of progressive ideas. In that consisted the power that developed the grand results that belong to its record. It sought, only through a free discussion of principles, to recommend itself and propagate its political virtues. Party affiliations were considered unimportant, but a knowledge of the fundamental principles of true Democracy as incumbent on the citizen, and that, in the very genius of Popular Government, those principles were constantly throwing off old, and taking on new, political forms, to adapt themselves to the ever-shifting necessities of National development. But its history for the last four years shows a rapid decadence of the spirit that guided it in the past, and guarded it against the corroding action of irresponsible leadership. It has fallen from its exalted position as an exponent of the popular, progressive sentiment, to the low level of a party manipulated and controlled by corrupt politicians for personal preferment. With its eye turned backward, and apparently dead to the needs of the present, it looks for success in its past glorious achievements and the halo of reverence that surrounds it. But the action of political forces, that are now operating throughout the Nation, is a prelude to its dissolution. The native virtue of the people is developing a strength that will overthrow this self-instituted dynasty, which, under the name we have so long prized, now sanctions the worst form of corruption known to our history. The liberties of the people are in greater danger immediately after, than in the midst of, civil war. The prejudices then are alive and active, and all legislation is apt to partake of it. Politicians pander to it, to secure themselves in power, and to blind the people to official corruption and usurpation, which has been the case, to an alarming extent, in both State and National Administrations, and that, too, under the protecting ægis of the Republican party.

In weighing the merits of the two parties claiming popular support, it is instructive and significant to analyze the spirit that characterizes the organs of the Administration. There is no discussion of principle involved, as a fair presentation of a policy in regard to the living questions of to-day, but a constant appeal to the prejudices, a reiteration of accomplished facts and dead issues, and an unwarranted assumption that the war of Slavery is not yet fought out, while any one who refuses to subscribe to their accumulated evils and infallible wisdom is branded as a traitor to Republican principles. Reckless of every element of political honesty, they have driven from its ranks those high intellects that warmed into life the vital principles that first gave it shape and being. These men, in convention, and in the name of the people and the purity of administration, have entered their solemn protest against these unexampled crimes, and the false issues that are attempted to be forced upon the country, to the threatened destruction of Democratic Government. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people to declare that they have surrendered to the old Democratic party, when their accusers fail to show wherein the people have forsaken one single principle of their life-long political creed, or wherein the Cincinnati Platform conflicts with those great principles that inspired the Republican party of the past. It is a wilful misrepresentation of existing facts; and yet the Grant faction seeks, by vast expenditures of public money, by the organized efforts of fifty thousand Government dependents, and by rekindling the embers of sectional strife, to defeat reorganization, and secure a longer lease of power. Let us see what has been its policy for the last four years:

It has squandered the public lands; it has defeated every attempt at Civil Service Reform; it has managed our foreign complications in a pettifogging manner; it has established local despotisms in the Southern States, to be forcibly used in the interests of party; it has interfered in State elections; it has intimidated a weak and friendly Republic to force annexation of foreign territory upon an unwilling people,—an act alike illegal and disgraceful; it has sustained corruption in all departments, and protected officials from investigation and punishment; and it has established a perfect party despotism, with the will of one man, ignorant of the first elements of statesmanship, as its central power, to dictate its future action on the important question at issue,—that of harmonizing the discordant elements of a widely-divided Republic; and yet it boldly proclaims that the policy that governed it in the past shall govern it in the future.

These questions, so vital, demand the highest and ripest statesmanship in the land. But those whom we have always regarded, and whom the world to-day recognizes, as the highest development of American statesmanship, have been ostracised from the old, and are now identified with the new party,—laboring to elevate to the Presidency the man who is the most perfect type of the self-made, self-educated American. The people are awakening to these facts. They are too palpable to be misunderstood; and we begin to see all around us the elements of decomposition at work within the old party. Many have already left; others are now leaving; while thousands are thinking, reflecting, studying,—a sure prelude to a new affiliation. As soon as men begin to doubt, they will, to a moral certainty, leave this party of organized corruption, and unite with the intelligence, the honesty, and the reformatory elements of the country, as represented in this movement for political reform. By November, the Republican party will consist mainly of its well-disciplined corps of office-holders, and those directly under their influence, with the illiterate element, whose sectional and party prejudice corresponds with their sign-born ignorance. All the intelligent and progressive minds will have arrayed themselves with what is, pre-eminently, the party of Progress,—the party that takes the only just and comprehensive position on the questions at issue, and receives the reciprocal support of all sections of the Union.

The large element which for many years has remained in the background, opposing all the grand achievements of the last decade,—thus maintaining a peculiar sympathy with the prostrated South,—now accepts the situation, and springs to the front, where, in union with the Liberal Republicans, they will be a powerful aid in consummating a more perfect reunion; and all the old relics, the hatreds and animosities of the war, kept ablaze by their mere existence, will crumble away to enrich the political soil for the growth and development of still higher aspirations. The ablest journals, the greatest brains, and the ripest statesmanship in the country, are already supporting this great movement of the people, which, with a dignity and virtue befitting its mission, responds to the highest impulses of our civilization, and, with an exalted faith in humanity, appeals to the intelligence of the nation, and to men of all political creeds, to unite in the grand work of Reform and Reunion; while the old Republican party struggles in the corruption and rubbish of the past, neutralized by the fierce prejudices that will ever attach to it, and render abortive every attempt at reconciliation.

CYRUS WHEELOCK.

PERSONAL.

LL. D., in the case of the President, means, we are told, Late Leather Dealer.

—General G. M. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Texas Pacific Road, designs locating at Shreveport.

—G. W. D. Bernard (initials standing for George Washington Dent), succeeds A. M. Britton, of St. Louis, as National Bank Examiner; and still the Dent family are not happy.

—Herr Strauss has been obliged, through the importunities of autograph-hunters, to work almost as much with his pen as with his baton since his arrival in Boston.

—The Episcopal Society for the Increase of the Ministry has appointed the Rev. George B. Clark, D. D., of Hartfrod, Ct., Financial Secretary. He will continue to reside in Hartford.

—The salary of the Rev. J. H. Brooks, of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, has been increased to $6,000.

—John N. Abbott, late Assistant, succeeds Wm. R. Barr as General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway. Mr. Barr retires on a well-earned fortune.

—Mrs. Sadie Putney Nutt, formerly employed in the Register of Deeds' office at Nashua, N. H., and well-known, died suddenly last Sunday night of hiccough.

—Mark Twain has been entertaining Bret Harte at his home in Hartford, and some one is cruel enough to suggest that they must have been a *hearty twain*.

—It is whispered confidentially that we pay the divine Strauss $12,000 to come over to tickle and delight us. In this case our money is not thrown away. There is but one Strauss.

—Leslie P. Farmer, for some time the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Road, has received the appointment of Assistant General Passenger Agent on the Pennsylvania Central, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

—The first two letters of the name of the gentleman who is entertaining the ghosts of Marshal Ney and the Empress Josephine are Napoleon Bonaparte. This circumstance, no doubt, accounts for the presence of the spirits of the First Empire.

—Stokes wears his $1,000 diamond ring, and assured his friends that he will embark on his contemplated trip to Paris on the 10th inst. His lawyers share his confident hope of acquittal.

—Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Colonel John W. Forney, and their companions, were last heard from at Austin, Texas, in fine health. Forney had six times addressed Texas audiences on the grand railroad enterprise, and expects to be in Philadelphia the 9th or 10th.

—Forney writes to the Philadelphia *Press*: "How mysterious are they was of Providence! A little more than twenty years ago, when Thoms A. Scott was an humble subordinate in the employ of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Jefferson Davis was a Senator in Congress from Mississippi, and Franklin Pierce a candidate for President. Scott voted for Pierce."

—The report in the case of the alleged insanity of Mrs. Phelan, of St. Louis, presents some novel and interesting features. Mrs. Phelan is pronounced sane, with a fair probability of a return of insanity if she lives with her husband. The alternative being presented to her of returning to her husband and becoming insane, or staying in the insane asylum and retaining her right mind, she wisely and sanely decided to remain where she is.

—Of members of the Ohio Legislature in 1858 and 1859, Messrs. James Monroe, Richard A. Harrison, James A. Ambler, Tobias A. Plants, James A. Hubbell, and Erasmus D. Peck have since had seats in Congress; and the then Speaker, Richard C. Parsons, of Cleveland, is now a candidate for Congress.

Accident to a Female Gymnast in Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, June 25.

At the Howard Theatre last night, in a trapeze performance by Mlle. Geraldine and Mons. Leopold—the hazardous nature of which rivetted the attention of all beholders—the former was precipitated a distance of twenty-eight feet to the stage beneath. The accident occurred in performing a feat in which Geraldine was suspended headforemost from the toe of Leopold, on which her toe was caught and slipped off. It is said that the accident was owing to the fact of Geraldine having on her feet a pair of new morocco boots not suitable for the performance. In falling through the air her body assumed a horizontal position, striking at full length upon the floor. Mr. Stetson and several others rushed to her assistance, and conveyed her to the green-room. While the quiet of the stage rendered ominous whisperings rife, and a chill began stealing over the audience, great applause was suddenly produced by the appearance of Mlle. Geraldine on the stage, who bowed to the delighted audience and withdrew. She was conveyed to the New England House, where she is boarding, and the attendance of a physician secured. His investigation shows that no bones were fractured, though fears are entertained that she may have sustained internal injuries.

infallible wisdom is
e Republican princi-
y element of political
driven from its ranks
that warmed into life
hat first gave it shape
n, in convention, and
people and the purity
have entered
against these anex-
e false issues that are
upon the country, to
uction of Democratic
insult to the intelli-
to declare that they
the old Democratic
ecusers fail to show
ve forsaken one single
long political creed, or
ati Platform conflicts
ciples that inspired the
he past. It is a wilful
existing facts; and yet
eks, by vast expendi-
y, by the organized ef-
d Government depend-
g the embers of sec-
t reorganization, and
of power. Let us see
licy for the last four
the public lands; it has
pt at Civil Service Re-
ed our foreign compli-
gging manner; it has
spotisms in the South-
ibly used in the inter-
interfered in State elec-
ted a weak and friendly
nexation of foreign ter-
ling people,—an act alike
ul; it has sustained cor-
ments, and protected of-
gation and punishment;
ed a perfect party des-
of one man, ignorant of
statesmanship, as its
tate its future action on
tion at issue,—that of
scordant elements of a
blic; and yet it boldly
licy that governed it in
t in the future.
so vital, demand the
tatesmanship in the land.
have always regarded,
ld to-day recognizes, as
ment of American states-
ostracised from the old,
d with the new party,—
to the Presidency the
perfect type of the self-
American. The people
se facts. They are too
derstood; and we begin
the elements of decom-
within the old party.
left; others are now
usands are thinking, re-
s sure prelude to a new
as men begin to doubt,
al certainty, leave this
corruption, and unite
e, the honesty, and the
ts of the country, as
movement for political
r, the Republican party
of its well-disciplined
holders, and those
heir influence, with
nt, whose sectional and
esponds with their stub-
the intelligent and pro-
have arrayed themselves
eminently, the party of
ty that takes the only
ive position on the ques-
receives the reciprocal
ns of the Union.
which for many years
the background, op-
d achievements of the
maintaining a peculiar
prostrated South,—now
on, and springs to the
on with the Liberal Re-
ll be a powerful aid in
orb perfect reunion; and
e hatreds and animosities
laze by their mere exist-
away to enrich the politi-
with and development of
ons. The ablest journals,
s, and the ablest states-
ntry, are already support-
vement of the people,
ity and virtue befitting
s to the highest impulses
, and, with an exalted
appeals to the intelli-
d to men of all politi-
to participate in the grand work of
n; while the old Repub-
s in the corruption and
st, neutralized by the
at will ever attach to it,
every attempt at recon-
CYRUS WHEELOCK.

ERSONAL.

case of the President,
Late Leather Dealer.
Dodge, Chief Engineer of
oad, designs locating at

rd (initials standing for
n Dent), succeeds A. M.
s, as National Bank Ex-
he Dent family are not

been obliged, through
f autograph-hunters, to
h with his pen as with
rrival in Boston.

ociety for the Increase of
pointed the Rev. George
Hartfrod, Ct. Financial
ll continue to reside in

he Rev. J. H. Brooks, of
Presbyterian Church, St.
reased to $6,000.

late Assistant, succeeds
neral Passenger Agent of
Mr. Barr retires on a well-

ney Nutt, formerly em-
ister of Deeds' office at
d well-known, died sud-
ight of hiccough.

s been entertaining Bret
Hartford, and some one
suggest that they must
train.

onfidentially that we pay
$12,000 to come over to
us. In this case our
own away. There is but

r. for some time the As-
senger Agent of the Mi-
has received the appoint-
General Passenger Agent
a Central, with headquar-

ters of the name of the
entertaining the ghosts
the Empress Josephine
parte. This circum-
counts for the presence
First Empire.

s $1,000 diamond ring,
nds that he will embark
trip to Paris on the 10th
are his confident hope of

A. Scott, Colonel John
heir companions, were
Austin, Texas, in fine
d six times addressed
the grand railroad cu-
s to be in Philadelphia

the Philadelphia *Press*:
are they was of Provi-
re than twenty years
Scott was an humble
mploy of the Pennsyl-
oad, Jefferson Davis was
s from Mississippi, and
andidate for President.
ce."

e case of the alleged in
n, of St. Louis, presents
teresting features. Mrs.
d sane, with a fair prob-
of insanity if she lives
The alternative being
eturning to her husband
e, or staying in the in-
taining her right mind,
ely decided to remain

he Ohio Legislature in
James Monroe, Richard
A. Ambler, Tobias A.
bbell, and Erasmus D.
seats in Congress; and
Richard C. Parsons, of
andidate for Congress.

e Gymnast in Boston.
Advertiser, June 25.
heatre last night, in a
by Mlle. Geraldine and
hazardous nature of
ttention of all behold-
precipitated a distance
to the stage beneath.
as suspended headfore-
Leopold, on which her
slipped off. It is said
owing to the fact of
n her feet a pair
not suitable for the
ing through the air her
ntal position, striking
e floor. Mr. Stetson
hed to her assistance,
e green-room. While
e rendered ominous
chill began stealing
applause was sud-
appearance of Mlle.
, who bowed to the
d withdrew. She
New England House,
, and the attendance
His investigation
ere fractured, though
t she may have sus-

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Gossip Relative to the Ex-Emperor of the French.

Letters from and Conversations with M. De Tocqueville.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, June 25.

A few days ago, as a railway train by which I was travelling stopped for a few minutes at a pretty little station in Kent, surrounded by well-wooded hills, I saw an elderly gentleman on the platform, holding a walking-stick in one hand and a newspaper in the other. His face looked red, and the cheeks were dried and wrinkled. The expression of the eye was unpleasant; the gaze was furtive and restless. It was the Emperor Napoleon at Chiselhurst, waiting the arrival of his carriage. I found it hard to realize. So tremendous is the change in his fortunes that one is prone to look over it and to regard the banishment as a visit. But, to all appearances, there will be no return. Louis Napoleon has set his foot upon French soil for the last time.

If there are readers in Chicago who still think the Emperor Napoleon is an ill-used man, they should consult two volumes which will be published next week, and which contain a variety of correspondence between Alexis de Tocqueville and Nassau Senior, and also some copious notes by the latter, of conversations with the celebrated author of "De la Democratie en Amerique." These notes Tocqueville himself corrected.

First of the philosopher. In the volumes is a deeply interesting letter from

TOCQUEVILLE UPON AMERICA.

"I must say," writes M. Tocqueville, "that America is *puer robustus*. Yet I cannot desire, as many persons do, its dismemberment. Such an event would inflict a great wound on the whole human race, for it would introduce war into a great continent, from whence it has been banished for more than a century. The breaking up of the American Union will be a solemn moment in the history of the world. I never met an American who did not feel this, and I believe that it will not rashly or easily be undertaken. There will, before actual rupture, be always a last interval, in which one or both parties will draw back. Has not this occurred twice?" The foregoing was written in 1856.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE IN PERSON.

In person, M. de Tocqueville was small and delicate. He had very thick and rather long black hair, soft yet brilliant dark eyes, and a finely-marked brow. His upper lip was long, and his mouth wide, but sensitive and expressive. His manner was full of kindness and playfulness; but, although he had a keen sense of humor, his countenance was sad in repose. Indeed, the "fond" of his character was sad, partly from sensitiveness, partly from ill-health. The period in which his lot was cast was not calculated to raise his spirits. He foresaw, only too clearly, the troubled future in store for France.

As one of Louis Napoleon's Ministers, Tocqueville knew him intimately, and, in his letters and conversations, he speaks with freedom of his quondam master.

TOCQUEVILLE ON LOUIS NAPOLEON.

One peculiarity of Louis Napoleon after his election was his love of spending money. "I have implored him," says Tocqueville in 1851, "to lay aside his extravagant retinue, and to discontinue his ostentatious fetes." The explanation, no doubt, was, that he wished to accustom people to see him surrounded by a state and splendor inconsistent with private life. He was preparing for the *coup d'etat*. After that crime Tocqueville says of him: "He is essentially a copyist. He can originate nothing; his opinions, his theories, his maxims, even his plots, all are borrowed from the most dangerous of models,—from a man who, though he possessed genius and industry such as are not seen coupled, or, indeed, single, once in a thousand years, yet ruined himself by the extravagance of his attempts. It would be well for him if he would utterly forget all his uncle's history. He might then trust to his own sense and to that of his advisers. It is true that neither the one nor the other would be a good guide; but either would probably lead him into fewer dangers than a blind imitation of what was done fifty years ago by a man very unlike himself, and in a state of society, both in France and in the rest of Europe, very unlike that which now exists."

In 1853, Tocqueville says: "What I fear is, that, when this man feels the ground crumbling under him, he will try the resource of war. It will be a most dangerous experiment. Defeat, or even the alternation of success and failure, which is the ordinary course of war, would be fatal to him, but brilliant success might establish him. It would be playing double or quits. He is by nature a gambler. His self-confidence, his reliance not only on himself, but on his fortune, exceeds even that of his uncle. He believes himself to have a great military genius."

Another authority, described by Tocqueville as knowing Louis Napoleon better than any one, said in 1858:

"His great defects are three. First, his habit of self-contemplation. He belongs to the men whom the Germans call subjective, whose eye is always turned inwardly; who think only of themselves, of their own character, and of their own fortunes. Secondly, his jealousy of able men. He wishes to be what you called him, a giant, and, as Nature has not made him positively tall, he tries to be comparatively so, by surrounding himself with dwarfs. His third defect is the disproportion of his wishes to his means. His desires are enormous. No power, no wealth, no expenditure, would satisfy them. Even if he had his uncle's genius and his uncle's indefatigability, he would sink, as his uncle did, under the exorbitance of his attempts. As he is not a man of genius, or even a man of remarkable ability, as he is ignorant, uninventive, and idle, you will see him flounder and fall from one failure to another."

On the 31st of October, 1840, Madame de Tocqueville was in Louis Napoleon's company, and he mentioned some matter on which he wished to know her husband's opinion. She would not give it. "It does not much signify," he answered, "for, as I see M. de Tocqueville every day, I will talk to him about it myself." At that very time the decree dismissing M. de Tocqueville had been signed, and Louis Napoleon knew that he would probably never see him again.

An imperial friend living in London in 1848, abandoned to a life of dissipation and voluptuousness, was a dethroned Duke of Brunswick,—a Prince who had been driven from his principality by his subjects for his tyranny and his vices. This was one of Louis Napoleon's friends, and, when he became a candidate for the Presidency, the ex-potentate, who is still living in Paris, lent him 300,000 francs "on a promise of assistance as soon as he should be able to afford it," and that was all that was spent. In fact, Louis Napoleon had then no money of his own, and scarcely any one except the Duke thought well enough of his prospects to lend him any. He used to sit in the Assembly, silent and alone, pitied by some members, and neglected by all.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress was declared by Count de Persigny to be her husband's evil genius. All the serious faults of the Empire were attributed by him to the extravagant lady who is now in exile, and who is a severe sufferer from physical pain as well as from mental anxiety. In 1854, Madame Tocqueville said of her: "I remember dining in company with her at the President's. I sat next to him. She was nearly opposite, and close to her a lady who was much admired. I said to the President, looking toward Mademoiselle de Montijo, 'Really, I think that she is far the prettier of the two.' He gazed at her for an instant, and said, 'I quite agree with you; she is charming.'" In 1861, M. Beaumont said to Mr. Senior: "Everybody who asks for anything gets it; everybody is allowed to waste; everybody is allowed to rob; every folly of the Empress is complied with. Fould raised objections, and was dismissed. She is said to have a room full of revolutionary relics. There is the bust of Marie Antoinette, the nose broken at one of the sacks of the Tuileries. There is a picture of Simon beating Louis XVII. Her poor child has been frightened by it, and she is always dwelling on the dangers of her position." After Orsini's attempt, the Emperor said to her as he led her upstairs to her box in the opera: "Come, we must play our part." The Imperial Prince was taught to say to his father every morning: "Papa, don't do any harm to my godfather." His godfather was the Pope.

A DISTINGUISHED BATCH OF PRISONERS.

The cruelties of Louis Napoleon's rule were by no means limited to the time of the *coup d'etat*. Throughout his reign, they never ceased. Shocking details are given by Senior and Tocqueville. In 1858, when the *loi de surete publique* came into force, and General Espenasse was Minister, more than 500 persons of all classes were deported to Algeria alone, and numbers continued to be sent to the horrors of Cayenne. Deportation was found to be nothing more than slow death, and yet there are people who feel inclined to applaud the ex-Emperor when they see him, and it is the popular sentiment after dinner, among a miscellaneous company, that "The Emperor is the only man who can manage the French." The disgust which this opinion gave to enlightened Frenchmen like De Tocqueville, is very plainly expressed in these volumes.

Among the State prisoners as reported Dec. ..., of the *coup d'etat*, were some, however, who were a good way from martyrdom. Here is Tocqueville's account of his own experience: "The gayest time that I ever passed was in the Quay d'Orsay. The *elite* of France in education, in birth, and in talents, particularly in the talents of society, was collected within the walls of that barrack. A long struggle was over, in which our part had not been timidly played; we had done our duty, we had gone through some danger, and we had some to encounter; and we were all in the high spirits which excitement and dangers, shared with others, when not too formidable, create. From the courtyard in which we had been penned for a couple of hours, where the Duc de Broglie and I tore our chicken with our hands and teeth, we were transferred to a long sort of gallery, or garret, running along through the higher part of the building, a spare dormitory for the soldiers when the better rooms are filled. Those who chose to take the trouble went below, hired palliasses from the soldiers, and carried them up for themselves. I was too idle, and lay on the floor in my cloak. Instead of sleeping, we spent the night in shouting, from palliasse to palliasse, anecdotes, repartees, jokes, and pleasantries. '*C'etait un feu roulant de bons mots.*' Things amused us in that state of excitement which sound flat when repeated.

"I remember Kerrel, a man of great humor, exciting shouts of laughter by exclaiming with great solemnity, as he looked round on the floor, strewed with mattresses and statesmen, and lighted by a couple of tallow candles, '*Voila donc on en est reduit ce fameux parti de l'ordre!*' Those who were kept *au secret*, deprived of mutual support, were in a very different state of mind; some were depressed, others were enraged. Bedeau was left alone for twenty-four hours; at last a man came to offer him some sugar. He flew at his throat, and the poor turnkey ran off, fancying his prisoner was mad."

CHIT-CHAT.

In the second volume is the record of a conversation at a breakfast in Paris in 1857, between Tocqueville, St. Hilaire (now M. Thiers' Private Secretary), Charles Sumner, Lord Granville, Jobez, and Marcet. Tocqueville mentioned that Thiers always prepared his speeches most carefully, and Guizot even prepared his replies. His speech used to lie on the desk before him, though he never looked at it. Sumner told the company that the best speaker in the States was Seward, and, after him, perhaps Winthrop. One of the breakfasters, "Z," describing Thiers, said he had only one gesture, raising and striking the right arm, and, every time that right arm fell, it accompanied a sentence, adding a link to a chain of argument, massive and well-tempered, without a particle of dross, "which coiled round his adversary like a boa-constrictor." It was mentioned that Lamartine not only corrected the reports of his speeches for the *Moniteur*, but inserted whole passages, and words such as "*applaudissements*," "*vive emotion*," "*hilarite*," often when the speech had been received in silence. The case was mentioned of a speech sent by a public man to the *Moniteur*, in anticipation, in which the intended orator had inserted, like Lamartine, "*vifs applaudissements*," "*profonde sensation*," and other notices of the effect of his speech. The House adjourned unexpectedly before it was delivered, and he forgot to withdraw the report!

In 1850, Tocqueville told Senior that the English Ambassador, Lord Normanby, had excited much jealousy among French politicians by his intimacy with Louis Napoleon's mistress, Mrs. Howard. "I once," said Tocqueville, "encountered her at St. Cloud. I went there unexpectedly, and was introduced into the room where she was dining with a party of men. Lord Normanby frequents these parties. That, perhaps, is unavoidable; but he also visits her familiarly in her own house. He has the *grandes* and the *petites entrees* there. Of course, the motive is a wish to influence the President through her; and this we do not like."

THE CZAR NICHOLAS.

To Lamoriciere, in 1848, the Czar Nicholas said: "I have not the least wish to interfere with you. Whether you have a Republic, a Dictator, or an Emperor, I do not care a rouble. The only Government that I cannot tolerate is, a Constitutional Monarchy; and, in your case, I see no immediate danger of *that*."

FRENCH PARSIMONY.

"I never," said Tocqueville in 1853, "have known Paris so animated and apparently so prosperous. Much is to be attributed to the saving of the five previous years. The parsimony of the Parisians ended in 1850; but the parsimony of the provinces, always great, and, in unsettled times, carried to actual avarice, lasted during the whole of the Republic. Commercial persons tell me that the arrival of capital which comes up for investment from the provinces deranges all their calculations. It is like the sudden burst of vegetation which you have seen during the last week. We have passed suddenly from winter to summer."

Charity and the Enforcement of the New Temperance Law.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: By your report of the Temperance meeting, at the First Congregational Church, On Monday evening last, I see that the Rev. Mr. Kittridge thinks that raising money for starving Persia is "very good;" but raising aid for the enforcement of the new Temperance law must not be neglected for that.

I would like to ask the Rev. Mr. Kittridge if this was the spirit shown but a few short months since, when the homes of thousands of Chicagoans were destroyed, and they left without food or clothing? Would such a spirit have sent millions of dollars to our aid? On the contrary, we hear of those in foreign lands, who never saw or expect to see Chicago, who not only willingly gave to us, but who, in so doing, deprived themselves of many of the comforts of life; and now, when your telegraphic columns almost daily announce the death of thousands from *starvation*, we hear this from a moral teacher of the people!

I would like to ask the Rev. Mr. Kittridge if this is the doctrine which the Bible credits Jesus Christ with teaching, when anointed by a poor woman?

If this is Christianity, I thank the Great Creator that I am A DEIST.

CHICAGO, July 2.

Dedication of a Church in Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., July 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The new Catholic Church in this city will be dedicated next Sunday. Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley, of Chicago, will preach the dedicatory sermon. A large number of priests and laymen from various cities will be present. The church is one of the largest and finest in this section of the State.

Danger from Cigars.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I would like to call your attention to the fact that the city is in danger of breaking out in flames at any time, if people don't stop throwing lighted cigars on the sidewalk. There was a small fire on the corner of Lake and Green streets, the other day, from that cause. There should be a law against such things. O.

CHICAGO, July 2.

"Over the Hill to the Poor House."

From the Van Wert (O.) Bulletin.

Hon. William Patterson, formerly of Richland County, died in this city a few years ago, leaving and aged an infirm widow, with no provisions for her support, except her statutory interest in a very small estate.

Mr. Patterson served at least one term as Associate Judge of the Richland Common Pleas Court, under the old Constitution, and represented the Mansfield District for four years in Congress, and still later served several years as Collector of the Port of Sandusky. He was also, in his better days, not only comfortably situated, but possessed of considerable wealth, the most of which, under a mistaken sense of duty, he distributed among his children, little dreaming that he or his would ever come to want.

We are informed that Mr. Patterson removed to this county, about the year 1858, much reduced in circumstances; and the period in his life for him to rally having passed, he died a poor man, leaving only a village lot and small house in the east part of town, which was soon after sold by his administrator to pay his debts. At the same time the widow's dower was converted into money, which, with a small allowance for her first year's support, formed a little fund on which she has subsisted to the present time.

Mr. Patterson has several children surviving, but they being children by a former marriage, and not feeling the filial obligation to the extent of the support of a step-mother, there remained no alternative but that the old lady be supported by the charities of the State, consequently she was removed to the County Infirmary on last Monday, where it is probable that she will have to remain the balance of her life.

Though affliction, both mental and physical, has made inroads on her mind, evidences of culture and refinement, and we might add, a high degree of intelligence, is still apparent in her manner and conversation. She feels keenly the humility of her present condition, but consoles herself that the disgrace is not so much hers as those she thinks she has claims upon on account of the name she bears, and whose widow she is.

One Thousand Dollars Damages for Putting up the Wrong Medicine.

From the Louisville Ledger.

An interesting case which has been on trial in the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, was decided yesterday. It was a suit brought to recover damages from a druggist, who in compounding a prescription, put up the wrong drug. The decision establishes the fact that druggists are responsible for the mistakes of careless and incompetent clerks, and will be of inestimable value to the public who are at the mercy of cheap and ignorant drug clerks.

The facts in the case above alluded to are about as follows: About one year ago, Mr. John S. Kline, of this city, was seriously afflicted with hemorrhoids, commonly called piles. Dr. Galt, his physician, prescribed an ointment composed principally of stramonium, a narcotic that would have had the effect of soothing the irritated parts, and to allay the pain. The prescription was taken to the drug store of S. F. Dawes, and the clerk, Wm. Ross, made the ointment of cantharides, an active irritant, instead of stramonium. The ointment was applied as directed, and the scene that followed may be better imagined than described. Mr. Kline suffered untold anguish for some time, and, as soon as able to get about, brought suit for damages, and the jury yesterday assessed the damages at $1,000.

Outwitting the Detectives.

One Fleury, a teller of the Bank of Ireland, at Limerick, in March last purloined upward of £6,000 and disappeared. A great hue and cry was raised, but he does not seem to have been alarmed by it, for, instead of departing for foreign climes, he went direct to London, where he visited the theatres and other public gatherings, moved about the hotels, and amused himself in every respect like a tourist on a pleasure trip. After leaving London he went to Glasgow, where he remained a few days, and then left for Belfast. In no place was he disguised in any way, nor is it stated that he tried on any occasion, to screen himself from observation. While at Belfast he visited a favorite watering place and some of the principal institutions in that town. He left Belfast for Dublin, where he stayed at the best hotel, and on the following morning wrote a note to the manager of the bank in Dublin, expressing his willingness to give himself up to the authorities. That officer, however, did not attend at the hour mentioned, and Fleury, probably thinking that the manager looked upon the matter in the light of a practical joke, actually walked from the hotel to the bank, with no less than £6,150 of money in his possession. He handed the entire amount to the manager, and gave himself into custody. Meantime the police were watching every departing steamer and scanning the features of the passengers, with Fleury's portrait in hand, endeavoring to discover that cool and complacent individual.

A BRAVE LADY.

She Watches a Burglar's Movements in Her Chamber—Commands Him to Leave—He Leaves.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 30.

A singular visitation occurred at the residence of John B. Maude, Esq., corner of Lucas and Garrison avenues, on Friday night, or rather about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. The second story of Mr. Maude's house is supplied with verandas, with windows opening upon them on a level with the floor. Mrs. Maude was lying awake, and thought she heard a rustling at one of the windows. Presently a man stepped into the room and commenced taking a survey of the apartment. He moved noiselessly over the floor, and the lady observed his whole appearance.

He wore what is termed a stove-pipe hat, a dress coat with brass buttons, white gloves with long tops, and a white cloth around his brow and chin, the end of which fell on his face—evidently intended to disguise his features. In his hand he had a long knife, the blade of which glittered in the starlight. The man looked at the bed, and apparently satisfied himself that both occupants were asleep. He then went to a bureau, and, finding nothing, he moved into the children's room through the folding doors. The lady thought if robbing was his purpose he would not harm the children, and so she kept perfectly quiet until the ugly intruder reappeared through the doors.

He then came to the side of the bed on which Mr. Maude was lying, still fast asleep, raised the glittering blade over him with one hand, while he passed his other hand under the pillow. Mr. Maude did not stir, and the lady remained still as death. The robber finding nothing, gathered up Mr. Maude's pantaloons, and came around to the other side of the bed. He was now on the side of the room in which the window was by which he had entered. Before he could place himself in the murderous position, before described, to make another search under the pillow, Mrs. Maude sprang up with a bound that must have startled him, and commanded him in a loud voice: "Get out of this house!" He dropped the pantaloons and retired precipitately to the window. Mr. Maude now first awoke, and soon realized the situation. The robber was still in sight. Mr. M. went for him quick as lightning, saying: "I've got you now," upon the supposition that there was no way by which the fellow could escape. The lady tried to tell her husband that the man had a knife, but he was too intent upon bagging the game to pay any attention to this warning.

As it happened, however, the intruder evidently thought it was better to go than make a fight, so he quickly got over the veranda railing and dropped to the pavement, where he lay apparently stunned by the fall. Mr. Maude, seeing his condition, got a pistol and went down stairs for another engagement, but when he arrived at the spot the thief was nowhere to be seen.

MORE INDIAN GRAVES DISCOVERED.

The Burial Place of Little Turtle—Valuable Relics—Food for Antiquarians.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Democrat, June 29.

Two additional Indian graves were discovered on yesterday at the excavation making by Kinsey & Mahler for their new foundry on Adams street. These graves are undoubtedly those of chiefs. The remains of the skeletons found were in a good state of preservation. They are identified to be those of chiefs from the number and character of the utensils and trinkets accompanying them. The graves were about twenty feet apart, one of them containing many very valuable relics. These were taken charge of by Mr. D. Fey, and we have had the rare privilege of giving them a close inspection. It is believed by those who are well posted in Indian history that they belonged to the famous Indian warrior Little Turtle, and that his burial place has now been discovered. The more important relics discovered are as follows: A large copper kettle, a metal dish, several belts of wampum, an iron tomahawk six or eight inches long, one large silver brooch and four small brooches, about twenty five silver buckles, a pair of silver ear-rings, and a portion of a moccasin.

But the particular trinkets, which bear evidence that they are those of Meshecunnaqua, or Little Turtle, are two silver breast-plates, which have described on each of them the figure of a turtle. A large double silver cross was found in connection with the breast-plates and which had once been attached to them. There were also silver armlets with fragments of the very silk ribbons which had been used to fasten them together. A large silver ring enclosed a star with seven points. The pipe of peace was even there. It was of a whitish cast—the red pipe denoting war.

Little Turtle was a celebrated Chief of the Miamis. In 1794 he made an attack on Fort Recovery at the head of 1,000 braves. He fought hard against "Mad Anthony," as General Wayne was designated by the whites, and as the Black Snake by the Indians. Little Turtle had counseled peace, but he was overruled by his brother Chiefs, and the battle went against the red man. We believe that this great warrior was in the battle of Tippecanoe, which was fought in 1811. If it is true that his grave has been discovered, and that these relics adorned his person in his lifetime, a long lost but very valuable leaf in Indian history has been exhumed, which will throw much light upon the early annals of this Western country. These antiquities are now in the possession of a gentleman of our city who has given the subject of rare and curious history much investigation, and we hope, before long, to lay the result of his careful examinations before our readers. He even now strongly ventures the opinion that the figures of the turtle inscribed upon the breast-plate are evidence that they once belonged to Little Turtle. The Indian chiefs were jealous of the insignias which they adopted as expressive of their names, and this one is believed to have exclusively been that of the Chief of that name.

—A California journal tells a story of a gentleman who, having gone extensively into the Angora goat business, built a spacious corral and erected water-proof sheds to protect his property from the weather. When the heavy storm came he drove the goats into the corral at night. But, on going late in the evening to look after them, not a goat could he find. Just as he was about to go away, greatly disturbed, he happened to lift his lantern and his eyes upward, and he beheld the entire flock of goats perched upon the top of his carefully-constructed shed, and evidently enjoying the heavy storm which was pouring down.

—One of the Central Park leopards undertook to claw a little boy into his cage the other day, but only succeeded in getting a small part of him. The balance of the boy will get well.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Money easy at 3@4c. Sterling quite. State bonds dull. Gold dull at 13⅝@13⅞c. Loans, from 3¼ to 5c for carrying. Clearings, $26,000,000. The Government sold $1,000,000, at 113.64½@113.72. Exports to day, $836,000. The estimates of exports, sent yesterday, were erroneous. Governments dull and steady. Stocks exceedingly dull and quiet. The closing prices to-day, at 2 p.m., as compared with yesterday's, are strong, with the following changes: Pacific Mail, ⅛c better; Central & Lake Shore, ⅛c better; Northwest, ⅛c better; Ohio, ⅛c better; balance steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:			
Coups, '81	116⅝	Coups, '67	115
Coups, '62	114¼	Coups, '68	114½
Coups, '64	114¼	10-40s	112¼
Coups, '65	115	Currency 6s	114½
Coups, '65 (new)	113⅞	New 5s	..
State bonds:			
Missouris	94½	Old Virginias	40
Old Tennessees	74½	Old N. Carolinas	32⅞
New Tennessees	74½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	60		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	99	St. Paul pref'd	77½
W. U. Tel	75¼	Wabash	75
Quicksilver	42½	Wabash pref'd	87
Adams Express	96	Fort Wayne	96
Wells & Fargo	88	Terre Haute	20
Am. M. U	72¼	Terre Haute pref'd	40
United States	87	Chicago & Alton	116
Pacific Mail	74½	C. & A. pref'd	119
New York Central	97⅞	O. & M	44½
N. Y. C. scrip	97⅞	C., C. & C	94½
Erie	54⅜	C., B. & Q	134½
Erie pref'd	77	Lake Shore	..
Harlem	114	Ind. Central	63¼
Harlem pref'd	130	Ill. Central	136
Mich. Central	116	Union Pacific stocks	37⅜
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific bonds	91½
Northwestern	73½	Cent. Pacific bonds	101½
N. W. pref'd	90⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	104½
Rock Island	110⅞	B., H., & Erie	8
N. J. Cent	107		
St. Paul	53½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s; winter wheat, 12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@11s 9d; white, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Corn, 26s 6d. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—1 p.m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, July 3—5 p. m.—Consols, 92¼, money; 92½, account. Bonds—'62, 91; '65, 92; '67, 92; 10-40s, 89½.

Turpentine, 40s 6d.

PARIS, July 3.—Rentes, 53 f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Cotton tending lower; middling upland, 11@11⅛d; Orleans, 11¼@11⅜d. Sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales.

Red Western wheat, spring, 11s 6d@11s 9d; winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 26s 6d. Cheese, 56s. Cumberland middles, 27s. Short rib, 33s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 357, making the supply for the week thus far 5,066, against 7,738 last week. Market lively at ¼@½c advance on yesterday's prices for good cattle. Common steadily holding their own. Texas neglected. The run of stock for the past 24 hours has been of a better quality than for the first part of the week; about 15 cars disposed of. Sales 1,317 Illinois steers, av. 1,059 to 1,429 lbs, $5 75 @ $6 70; 167 Indiana steers, 1,030 to 1,357 lbs, $5.20 @ $6 40; 18 Ohio steers, 1,323 lbs, $6 50; 19 Michigan steers, 1,195 lbs, $5.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,800, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,400, against 4,800 last week. Market opened lively for Canada sheep and lambs, at $5 00 for former and $7 00 @8 25 for the latter. Western sheep not so brisk at 4c. Extra lots of either would bring a fraction over. Sales 440 Indiana clipped, av 80 to 97 lbs, $4 62@5.25; 334 Missouri stockers, 78 lbs, $4 21½; 786 Canada lambs, 57 to 64 lbs, $7 50@8 75.

Hogs—Receipt to-day 600, making the supply for the week thus far 10,700, against 7,900 last week. Market hangs at $4.60@4 90. The hot weather and the near approach of the national holiday has a tendency to make trade duller than usual. Buyers abundant and should holders yield 10c per cwt all offerings would find a ready sale. About 40 cars in the pens.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 3.—Cattle—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6c to 6½c; stockers, 3½c to 4½c; prospects dull.

Sheep—Market dull; arrivals fair; prospects dull; best, 5c to 5½c; medium, 4c to 4½c; common, 3c to 3½c.

Hogs—Dull; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.30 to $4.40; Yorkers, $4.00 to $4.10; prospects dull.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 3.—COTTON—Firm, in good demand; middling upland at 25½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, lower; receipts, 11,000 brls; super Western and State, $5 25@5.75; common to good extra, $6.00@6.40; good to choice, $6 45@7 50; white wheat extra, $7 25@8.50; St. Louis, $6 90@11.50. Rye flour dull, declining; $4 00@4 60. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey heavy, lower; 90@90½c. Wheat dull, in buyers' favor; receipts, 21,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee spring afloat $1 54@1 54½; do, to arrive next week, $1.52; winter red Western, $1.60; amber, $1.65; No. 1 spring, in store, $1.53@1.56; No. 2 do, $1 50@1 52. Rye dull; Western, in store, 78@80c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull, lower; receipts, 148,000 bu; by steamer, Western mixed, 60@61c; by sail, 63@63½c. Oats lower, but more active; receipts, 105,000 bu; Western at 42@43c; Ohio, 43@44c.

EGGS—Quiet and weak; Western, 17@21c.

LEATHER—Steady; 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull. Rice steady; 8½@9c.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 47@47½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Beef and cut meats, unchanged. Middles, quiet. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western 10@18c; State, 22@28c.

CHEESE—Heavy; common to prime, 10@11½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; $7 00@7.25. Wheat, quiet and weak; $1 49@1 50. Corn steady; 45@49c. Rye steady; 72@75c. Oats dull and lower; 33@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Linseed oil quiet; 90@92c. Lard oil, 70@73c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade lower; regular, $12 00. Lard dull and nominal; summer, 8c; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8¾@9c. Bulk meats in speculative demand, and prices higher; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½c; buyers ⅛c less. Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c.

HOGS—Steady; $4 00@4 40.

WHISKEY—In fair demand, and firm at 86c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red winter offered at $1.35, with $1 34 bid; No 2 dull at $1.30. Corn firm and quiet; held at 48c. Oats firm; No. 1 State, 36c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

ST LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled; sales very light. Wheat dull and unsettled; not enough doing to establish prices. Corn dull, drooping; No 2 mixed, 38½@39c. Oats dull; No. 2, 29½c. Rye dull; prime, 58c.

WHISKEY—Easier; 87@87½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $11 75. Bulk meats active and higher; loose shoulders, 4¼c; packed clear rib, 7c. Bacon firm; jobbing and order lots shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c; clear, 7½c.

HOGS—$3 85@4.00.

CATTLE—Better; 5½@6½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 spring $1 29; No. 2, $1.24. Corn firm; No. 2, mixed, 41c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 27c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56c. Barley steady; No. 2, 54c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; Oswego, 14½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—COTTON—Nominal; low middling, 24c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour nominal. Corn meal firmer; $3.35. Corn firm; yellow, 60@62c; white, 65@66c. Oats easier; 41@43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, lard, and bacon quiet, and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—TOBACCO—Steady; sales 226 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $12 00 cash. Bacon in fair demand; sales, shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c, packed. Bulk meats quiet, and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm; 86c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 3.—COTTON—Dull and drooping. Low middling, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Superfine, $5.00; choice family, $8.50.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat 3@4c higher, closing quiet; extra white Michigan, $1 80; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.85; amber Michigan, $1 43; No. 2 red, $1.33½; No. 3, $1.29. Corn a shade better and in fair demand; high mixed, 46½@47c; low do, 44½@45c; yellow, 47½c; Michigan, 45c; no grade, 43c. Oats dull; No. 1, 34½c; Michigan, 33c.

FREIGHTS—Firm. To Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 8½@9c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; only jobbing trade; double, $7.00@7 25; treble, $7 50@9 00; choice family, $9.00@10.00. Corn quiet; mixed, 57@58c; white 69@70c. Oats firm at 44@45c.

HAY—Prime, $26 00; choice, $31.00.

BRAN—Firmer at $1.10@1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess held at $12.75. Bacon scarce and in demand, at 6¾@8½@8½c. Hams, 12@12½. Lard dull; tierce, packers refined, 9½@9½c; keg, kettle, 10½c; refined, 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; stock small; low to good fair, 8½@10c. Molasses—No market.

WHISKEY—Dull at 85@95c. Coffee—Quiet at 17@19½c.

STERLING—125; sight, ½ premium.

GOLD—113½.

COTTON—Dull and nominal; sales 300 bales good to ordinary at 21½c; low middlings, 23½c; middlings, 24½c. Receipts, 358 bales; exports, Liverpool, 1,537; stocks, 22,338 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat firm; sales 30,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 36, including 8,000 bu to arrive; 50,000 bu Green Bay Club at $1 38. Corn dull; car lots at 51@53c. Oats nominal at 37c for No. 2 Western.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak; Minnesota extra family, $8 25@8.75; Ohio and Indiana, $8.75@9 25. Wheat weak; amber, $1.77@1 78. Corn unchanged; mixed Western, 62@63c. Oats dull; white, 43c; mixed, 40@41c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 91½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 3—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; new choice white, $1.55@1.60; no red, $1.40@1.50. Corn scarce and inactive; mixed Western, 63½@64c. Oats dull; mixed, 43@44c. Rye quiet at 90c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, firm, and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet, No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 50; amber Michigan, $1.65. Corn dull; mixed, 57@58½c. Oats dull at 40@42c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 3.—PASSED DOWN—Props Philadelphia, Oneida, Arizona; barks Nelson, Butcher Boy, Lottie Wolf; schrs Pathfinder, Albrecht, B. K. Lummis, Ataunto, City of Chicago, George Worthington, Sasco.

PASSED UP—Props Milwaukee, Scotia; barks Monarch, Mansion, Charles Nims, Cavalier; schrs Queen of the Lakes, Ætna, Newsboy, Sam Flint, Orient, Jr., Bentley, Gerritt Smith.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 3—PASSED DOWN—Barks Wm. Jones, Tanner, J. F. March, Nichols, Orphan Boy; schrs Milwaukee Belle, A. G. Mory, Yankee Blade, W. B. Allen, Ethan Allen, Oak Leaf, Melvina, Ostrich.

PASSED UP—Prop City of Detroit and barge; barks Joseph Martin, Malta; schrs Charger, E. C. Roberts, Empire State, Wm. Shupe, Cossack, Mary Elizabeth.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 3, 8 p. m.—River—Nothing arrived or departed.

Canal—Passed In—Bouchard, corn for Chicago. Passed Out—C. W. Zimmerman, stone for Henry; A. Wolson, light.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Try the Charles Heidsieck, Dry Sillery and "Extra." For sale by all the wine-dealers. SHULTZE & TAILER, N. Y., Sole Agents for United States.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of marriages, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and astrologist is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession, in telling the past, present and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 130 West Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES NEAR railway and county seat of Hancock county, Iowa. Call at Nicholson Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana st.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES HEAVY YELLOW pine timber land, on railroad in southeast Missouri for sale cheap. Address JAS. H. HAMILTON, No. 12 South Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—PARTIES HAVING lots for sale in the burnt district, South Chicago, will please call at my office. E. H. CUMMINGS, Office parlors 3 and 4, No. 150 East Randolph, near Dearborn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS. 12 and 161 LaSalle-st. Boone's Block, basement: 200 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av and Jackson-st very low for a few days.
40x85 on the southeast corner of Fifth-av and Monroe-st, $22,000.
48½ feet, east front, on South Clark-st, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts, at a great bargain.
44 acres on Cottage Grove-av and Sixty-fifth-st at a price lower than anything in the market.
7 acres on Indiana-av, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second st running through to South Park-av, with 1,320 feet front, $22,000.
100 feet on Forest av 80 feet north of Thirty-third st, with a very good 2 story frame house; price, $12,500.
We also have some choice improved business property which we are authorized to trade for outside property. Capitalists would do well if they would call at our office before investing their money elsewhere.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, southeast corner Oakwood av. 189 1-2x150 feet; easy terms; or, will sell the entire tract (5 acres), running from South Park Boulevard to Vincennes-av, fronting nearly 1,000 feet on Oakwood-av, in whole or in part, or an undivided interest if preferred. Capitalists are respectfully invited to look at the property. An investigation of its location, character, advantages, and future prospects must satisfy any one that there is nothing south of the city, which, at the same price, will realize a greater amount of actual profit within a short period. Oakwood is the natural and inevitable connecting avenue between the two great Boulevards. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—100 FEET, BEtween Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., $75 per foot; ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent interest; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT BARgains, south of Douglas place. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 16 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1,050 FEET ON FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. boulevard at $18, by W. W. WATSON, JR., Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WABASH, MICHIGAN, Calumet, Prairie, Vincennes, Indiana, and Oakwood-avs., south of city limits; the best property for investment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—SOME OF the very best property in the burnt district. Also, several 99 year leases, at fixed value for entire term, with privilege of purchase. The most desirable and extraordinary leases in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS TIME, 6 PER CENT interest; several one and a half story COTTAGES, on monthly payments. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Near Thirty first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 70 Canal st.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST. BUSINESS LOT, AND nice residence lots on North, West, and South Sides, very low, without any cash down. Inquire at 804 State st, of the owner. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CANAL-ST., BEtween Harrison and Mather, 56x100 feet. Inquire of F. J. SCHILLE, 351 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth sts, and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—CORNER lot on Lake-st; 60x161 on Market st. near Randolph; one-fourth cash, balance on long time at 7 per cent. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No. 124 South Clark st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST, 100 FEET; SOUTH Water-st, 240 feet; long time on three-fourths price, at 7 per cent. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., EAST FRONT, OF block between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. West Washington st, large lot corner Desplaines-st; unusually easy terms and low interest. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—49X100 FEET ON KINZIE-ST., BEtween State and Dearborn. Inquire of A. I. JACKSON, Ravelock P. O., Cook County.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE, WITH lot 25x125, and barn, between Lincoln and Robey-sts, on Fulton; very cheap, and terms easy. Inquire of owner, S. M. MILLARD, 488 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS—Lots convenient to Madison st. cars, one to four years' time. Where parties will build at once, no money will be required the first year. Prices low. A rare chance to obtain a home. Apply to owner, No. 821 West Monroe, near Hoyne.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st near Ashland-av, 2 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences, cheap; immediate possession. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPerty. 48 feet on South Water st., near Wabash av. 48x140 on Lake, near Wabash av., with party walls on city or side.
100x80 on Franklin, near Washington.
AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON TWENTY-FIFTH-st, $1,000. One time. Twenty-sixth-st, $1,250. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, DREXEL BOULEVARD, $260.
50 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty second st.
50 feet, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
50 feet, South Park corner Thirty second st.
50 feet, Belden-av, near Hurlbut-st.
54 feet, Clark-st, corner Belden-av.
HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON COTTAGE place, near Thirty-first-st, on monthly or quarterly payments, cheap. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN 20 ACRES ON the avenue near the grand crossing, Cornell. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 358 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES EAST OF COTTAGE Grove and Sixty-first-st at reduced price.
300 feet on Kankakee boulevard, at 67 Fiftieth st.
48 feet Wicker Park, cheap.
B. L. HONORE, 211 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK, ON LONG TIME at low rate of interest, a number of large and deep lots, high ground, covered with trees, on Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-avs., corner of Fifty-third st., at reasonable prices and on 7 years' time at 7 per cent interest. This is the choicest and most beautiful property in the vicinity of the South Park and the present prices are nothing compared with the prices this property must command in the near future. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2 STORY DWELLING AND lot on B... Ackerst, near Chicago av. Call at Nicholson Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT COTTAGE HOUSE of 7 rooms, ... within the next sixty days, to be removed ... feet. 124 South Clark-st, Room 2, Friday morning.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS!—On monthly payment ... Buren and Jackson-sts, and just outside the fire limits, situated on West Van ... accessible by Madison and west of California av. ... supplied by water, and Van Buren st cars, ... monthly payments to Price, from $600 to $750 per lot ... at the office of ... For further particulars inq... Madison-st. the Couch Subdivision, 301 West ...

FOR SALE—35X150 FEET ON JACKSON-ST, west of Ashland-av, fronting on Marshfield-av; abstract down to date. A. P. DO... YNS & CO., 92 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—TEN ACRES on North-av, corner of Humboldt Park, suitable for subdivision; 100 per cent profit by retail. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and ground 25x125 feet, south front, on Park av, near Robey st; payment but little more than paying rent; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE FOR A LONG TERM at a low figure, 20 or 40 feet on South Market-st., next corner Randolph. O. McDONNELL, 12 Masonic Building.

FOR SALE—100X160 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth sts.
Ten lots, 25x160, on Butterfield st, near Twenty-ninth, cheap and small payment.
Brick house and lot 50x167 Prairie-av, south of Forty-ninth-st, will be sold very cheap.
J. NORCOTT, 8 Hubbard Court.

FOR SALE—$700—LOTS ON CLAYTON (OR Twenty-first-st) and Hinman st, between Lincoln and Robey-sts, convenient to all the large manufactories and planing mills in the southwest portion of the city; one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT REASONABLE PRICES—Hyde Park Property:
50 feet on Ellis-av, north of Wahpansch.
50 feet fronting on Thompkins and Frederick-places, near dummy track.
96 feet on Forty-sixth-st, east of Drexel Boulevard.
50 feet on Wentworth-av, near Forty ninth-st.
100 feet on Vernon-av, near Forty second st.
264 feet on Fiftieth-st, directly north of the South Park.
Cheap lots near the Rock Island car shops and just south of Fifty-fifth-st Boulevard. TOWNSEND MACCOUN, 362 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AMOUNT OF VALUable acre property, south and west of the city on easy terms and at low prices. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 358 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—300X150 AT KENWOOD, NEAR lake and depot; fine location at $85 per foot. 165x185 on Prairie av., near Thirty-ninth st, cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 CHOICE LOTS, EAST OF STONY Island av. and North of Seventy-first-st. Fine trees and near Park Side station, at bargains. Also 2 lots in West Fall's subdivision, near lake and wooded, at $900 each. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES AT Danby Station, 23 minutes from Wells Street Depot, on Galena Railway, on easy terms, and lots of 10, 20, 40, 80, and 160 acres for sale on long time. Also for sale, or trade for a good farm in Iowa or Illinois, a new and substantial well built residence, large lot with fruit, near the depot. Apply to BREWSTER, the agent, at the office of M. Ladd & Co., No. 134 Madison st, corner of Clark, on first floor.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK LOTS—I HAVE 12 50-foot lots in the original Irving Park Subdivision for $550. I have only 1 block from the depot at Irving Park; choice location, at $850. M. H. MORRIS, Room 2, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$250 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at North Evanston. $15 cash, and $5 a month until paid for. This is the best savings bank you can find, for in one year from to day these lots will be worth $500. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms, on monthly or other payments. Inquire at C. B. & Q. Railroad crossing, 804 State st, of the owner. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I HAVE FOR SALE or rent, 2 houses of 8 rooms, in North Evanston, and 1 new Gothic house of 7 rooms, in Glencoe. Prices from $2,500 to $3,800. Rent from $15 to $25 per month. Monthly payments will buy a home. Lots will be sold on five years time to those who will build. All who wish to purchase take notice: I deal in no property but my own, and therefore cannot be undersold. Office opposite depot, Evanston, and Room 13, 34 South Canal-st., Chicago. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—20 ACRES ON EGAN-av., near cotton manufactory. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—10 LOTS ON EGAN-av., near Halsted st, near Union Stock Yards. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN AND KEDZIE-STS.—24 acres corner Van Buren and Kedzie-sts., near Central Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO 5-ACRE BLOCKS, ON MT. Washington, one of the highest and most beautiful points of grove land at Washington Heights, in close proximity with 4 stations and the crossings of 5 railroads. Address NON-RESIDENT, Briggs House, Chicago.

FOR SALE—12 ACRES, AT WASHINGTON Heights, fronting 120 rods on dummy track. Some on Centre av., with 800 feet front on Tracy, and station on it. Terms easy. Address OWNER, 1498 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—IN NORTH EVANSton, one new house, six rooms; one house with 8 rooms, both beautifully located, near the depot. HENRY M. KIDDER, 105 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY—40 ACRES, cheap. Also 11 feet on Twenty-eighth-st, between Wabash-av and State-st, very low for 2 days. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn st, Room 13.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF DOWNER'S Grove, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., 20 miles from Chicago a fine place of near 24 acres with good bearing fruit trees, good house and barn; also a good wagon and blacksmith shop doing good business; will be sold at a bargain and on long time. Apply to JOHN WALLIN, Downer's Grove, Ills.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000, TO JOIN me in an old-established iron business. Address, with real name U 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN, WITH $800 cash, to take interest in established business. Bummers need not apply. 80 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE, NICELY FURnished, one block from depot, in Evanston, for 3 months. Address Z 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NOS. 289 AND 291 KINZIE-ST, NEAR Rush st. bridge. Apply to KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 324 Superior-st, suitable for two families. Inquire at KNAUER BROS., 85 North Clark st.

TO RENT—NO. 18 UNION-AV., WEST OF COTtage Grove-av, new house and barn, with large lot. Apply at No. 20 Union-av.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—LARGE BOARDING house; rent taken in board. Also a very pleasant place at Clarendon Hills; nice house with 3 acres and fine garden. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st, Room 13.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, ON WEST Madison-st, near Reuben. House has two stories, eight rooms, and is neatly furnished. Rent may be paid in board of present occupants. Only first-class small family need apply. Address O 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TO A GOOD PAYING TENant, a nice cottage one block from Lake st cars. Apply for particulars to 323 Park-av.

TO RENT—FOR RESIDENCE OF FIRST-CLASS boarding-house, one of the finest places on the West side; small amount of new furniture for sale. Address W 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE 842 WABASH-AV., FROM September 1, for 20 to 30 years, on fair terms, for business or residence. Apply to J. NOTTINGHAM, No. 7 West Madison st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT AND SECOND floor in the Military Building, 195 Lake-st, near Wells. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—TWO BARNS AND LARGE YARD, with or without front office, at 117 West Washington st.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK STORE SUITABLE for commission business can be had at a reasonable price at 144 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ON JEFFERSON ST, JUST SOUTH of Randolph, a double store 80 feet deep, with steam power. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING ABOVE, No. 74 South Sangamon st; well adapted for a first-class restaurant. Apply to C. O. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED front room for a physician, dentist, or any light office business, at 833 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT OFFICE, OVER the Tribune office; 15 South Canal st.; wide entrance and light; suitable for office, or light manufactory or society, if wanted. Apply to J. F. MARSH, 15 South Canal st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID STORES, BASEMENTS, lofts and offices in new building, 320x324 State-st. W. WALLER, 320 State-st, Room 5.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN ORIENTAL BUILDing, Madison-st. bridge. Rent very low. NORTON & CO.

TO RENT—CHEAP, NO. 239 EAST LAKE-ST, basement and first and second floors, separately or together. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 16 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS STORES, NOS. 263 and 265 West Madison-st. Inquire of P. T. SEELY, Room 42 Exchange Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE ON SECOND floor of Central Union Building, corner of Market and Madison-sts. JOHN MORRIS, Room 19, Central Union Building.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, under the Nevada Block; also basement under the Fourth National Bank. Terms reasonable. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, Room No 1, Nevada Block, or of WM. BROSS, Tribune office, 1 to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—OFFICE OR DESK ROOM. APPLY to KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with gas, furnished or unfurnished; location between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, on Cottage Grove av. Address E 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH bed room off, suitable for two gentlemen, with gas, bath room, etc. No. 1058½ Wabash av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS at 320 West Washington-st; all modern improvements; price from $30 to $50. References required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, for gentleman and wife, at 382 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN NO. 175 North Dearborn-st, near Huron.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, A PLEASant furnished front room, with gas, etc., at 180 South Green st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR. APPLY at 134 Pine st, near the Water Works.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms. Apply at 305 Monroe-st, west of Morgan.

TO RENT—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY papered and painted, No. 23 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, at 166 South Sangamon st.

TO RENT—FIVE NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping, at No. 362 Division-st; $23; care by the door.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LAUNDRY DOING A SPLENDID BUSINESS in one of the best locations in the city for sale at a great bargain. T. C. LAMB & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

A MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY for sale, with engine, boiler and shafting. Inquire on premises of SUITTERLIN, CLASSEN & CO., 24 and 26 North Jefferson st.

ALCOHOL STILL FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR sale our Copper Alcohol Still of 300 gallons per day capacity. It has all the apparatus complete for manufacturing the best of alcohol and has been used but little. Will send photograph of it to all interested. Terms low. Address J. C. TROE & CO., Portland, Maine.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO ENGAGE IN A light manufacturing business now in operation, and paying $60 per week, without any risk, requiring a capital of $2,000, apply to 47 West Randolph. Room 1.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—THE lease, fixtures and stock, of a first-class retail shoe store for sale, the best location in the city, store and fixtures new, stock composed entirely of fresh goods received within the last sixty days direct from the manufacturers. The whole or a part of stock offered with easy terms, or the lease and fixtures separately. Apply for further information at 74 East Madison st.

BANKING—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence and ability desires to join some person with capital, to engage in country banking. References given and required. S. 24, Tribune Branch office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A GREAT BARgain. Splendid location, and doing a paying business. Apply to WAITE & WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A THRIVING town 70 miles southwest of Chicago doing a business of $8,000 per year; capital required, $1,800 to $2,000. This is a rare chance; any one wishing to buy will be given my reasons for wishing to sell, which will be satisfactory. Address B. B., Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LUNCH ROOM, No. 21 Congress-st. For terms apply at above number.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE BEST EQUIPPED dining hall and sample room in the city, situated near the depot and doing a first class business. Reasons for selling, going to Europe. Address WILLIAMS, 76 East Kinzie-st, Chicago.

GROCERY, STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE, horse and wagon, for sale cheap, or in exchange. Call and examine at 167 East Chicago-av.

LUNCH TO-DAY—THE NEW AND POPULAR patent sandwich bread can be found to-day at Sweitzer's, corner Canal and Washington; also at Haas' Park, at Johnston's lunch counter.

LEASE AND FURNITURE IN FINE BOARDing house for sale, Nos. 925 and 927 South State-st.

MARKET AND PROVISION STORE FOR sale, at 166 Twenty-second-st, will be sold for $300, with lease, fixtures and stock, if applied for within three days, great bargain.

SALOON, BOARDING HOUSE AND FURNIture for sale, 40 East Kinzie-st., cheap for cash.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT WHOLE OR HALF of some legitimate business, with about $2,500 worth of new household furniture. Address P 28, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE MAN FROM BOARD OF Trade, with red hair, beware. You are watched. MATTIE.

PERSONAL—H. L. W.: DID NOT RECEIVE your note in time to meet you at Union Park Thursday evening. Will meet you same time and place next Thursday.

PERSONAL—IF THE EXPRESSMAN WHO removed the six cases of goods from the store of Finney & Bro., 214 and 216 South Water-st., on Thursday, June 20, will call on Carter, Becker & Dale, 60 South Canal st., at once, he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Denis Foster, who was last heard of from Danville, Vermillion County, Illinois on Dec. 1, 1871, and was then proceeding to St. Louis, where he expected to spend Christmas. Communications in reference to him will be gratefully acceptable to his father, T. FOSTER, firm of Foster & Sons, Smithfield, Birmingham, England.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARGARET O'Connor, native of the County of Cork, Ireland. When last heard from was in Chicago, in the year 1864; was a dressmaker. Address her brother, No. 213 East Twenty-fifth-st, New York city. JEREMIAH O'CONNOR.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL OR OTHER SECURITIES in any amount or any time; good paper bought. LEVI WING & CO., 330 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 120 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 AND more on real estate in Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 291 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE three to five years. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY FOR term of years. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 20 Nixon's Building, LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TO LOAN MONEY, OR WILL BUY for cash, watches, diamonds, old gold, silver coins, pistols, clothing and all goods of value. J. C. BARTLETT, licensed pawnbroker, 203 East Madison-st., burnt district.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED ON SHORT notice without scandal; experience large; fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 117, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O., Drawer 583, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1099.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD BAR COUNter, complete, and a long bar mirror, at the City Hotel, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

PATENTS—TWO GOOD PATENTS FOR SALE very low. Apply after 3 p. m., 206 Third av. FUNSTON.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURniture, carpets and general household goods will do well to call on J. H. PIKE & CO., 781 West Lake-st. All kinds of goods sold on commission at private sale and auction.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUGGY or express horse for good furniture or piano. Address K 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE clothing house just starting in ... Address N 17, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, ONE WHO THOROughly understands boys' clothing; none others need apply. EDWARDS, ELUETT & CO., under Sherman House.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS MOULDer; none other need apply, at EDWARD SMEETH'S copper and brass works, corner of Randolph and Desplaines sts.

WANTED—BARKEEPER AT 510 ARCHER-AV. Apply at once. Good references required.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WHITE BARbers immediately; wages from $16 to $18 per week. Address WM. CLOUSE, Boody House, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—THREE GOOD stair-builders; one competent to take charge; steady employment. Apply to JOEL BULLARD, corner Kingsbury and Indiana-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 882 COTTAGE Grove-av., two good bakers. Apply at the above number.

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS—TWO FORWARDers, two finishers, and one ruler; best men can have permanent work. Apply to WINCHELL & EBERT Printing Co., Hannibal, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD SAWYER TO WORK ON pork packing boxes. Inquire of A. B. LATHROP, 239½ Newberry-av.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER; constant work and good pay. L. LUDWIG, 351 Archer av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO TAKE CARE of four driving horses; barn on Michigan-av. A first class man wanted, and none other. Apply at office 285 Archer-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, WHO IS A GOOD penman, active, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address in handwriting, stating age, experience, etc.; references wanted. Address B 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 MEN FOR CITY, 10 FOR PICKing fruit, 1 stable hand; 200 for railroad work in Indiana, leave with foreman this morning at 7 o'clock, no charges. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, 25 GOOD LABORers; steady work; wages, $2.50; fare furnished. Call early at 127 West Washington-st, Room 3.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS, $2 50 per day; fare and board furnished; two blacksmiths for city; farm and sawmill hands. Apply at 23 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW, Agents.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HEAD WAITER at the ... Apply from ... to 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AND HIS WIFE; man to drive lime team, and his wife to keep a few boarders. Apply at E. RICE'S lime kiln on West Indiana-st., near Western-av; good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OF THE RIGHT stamp to handle the best first-class sewing machine in the market for the city or country; to the right men the best of inducements and good territory are offered. Call on A. STONE, from 9 to 10 a. m., at 86 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, to handle and repack eggs. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WOMAN IN THE kitchen at the California House, No. 53 South Canal-st.

WANTED—LABORERS—100 MEN AT HOUGH'S packing-house, southwest of South Halsted-st. bridge; wages, $2 per day.

WANTED—600 MORE MEN TO LEAVE TO-DAY for Sparta, Wis., Winona Central and Indiana, wages from $2 to $2 50; also, 6 farm and 10 sawmill hands, leave by steamboat, 6 carpenters, $3 per day, free fare. Apply to HENRY HJORTH, 73 West Kinzie and 59 West Randolph st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DININGroom girl, who can bring good recommendations. 1204 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AN EXperienced cook, washer, and ironer; also a neat experienced second girl; a nice home for two respectable and capable girls, with references. Call at 65 Calumet-av., after 7 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE TO DO kitchen work and the other second work; good references required. 20 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer; only three in family; will pay $5. Apply at 904 Michigan av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of six. Call at 876½ Indiana-av.

WANTED — DINING-ROOM, PANTRY, laundry, and kitchen girls, cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; $3 to $10 per week paid competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 W. Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRLS, DO YOU WANT GOOD SITuations and high wages? If you do, come to 142 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK; ALSO SECond girl; good wages paid. 100 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 432 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A child and assist in light housework. Apply at 355 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—LIBERAL WAGES WILL BE PAID to a good girl that can wash and iron good and do general housework. Call at 286 Burnside st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT TANNER'S restaurant, 223 East Washington-st; references required.

WANTED—2 DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT CITY Hotel, corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 948 Fulton st; good wages paid.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEkeeper in a small private family; none but thoroughly competent persons need apply. Call at 183 West Washington-st, Friday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED woman as housekeeper in a widower's family. Apply at store 243 Southwestern av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND highest wages paid for good shirt, coat and vest ironers. Apply Friday morning at ANDERSON'S STEAM LAUNDRY, cor State-st and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, FROM 12 TO 18 years of age, at 22 Ashland-av, to take charge of baby three months old.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 1333 WABASH-av., corner of Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO TRIM CIGAR boxes; inexperienced hands need not apply, at 425 East Twenty-second st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKETBOOK. IS SUPPOSED TO have been lost near corner of Twenty-second and State sts. The pocketbook contained between $400 and $600 in bills, and some checks and notes to the amount of $2,100. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 908 State-st.

LOST—A TWO-YEAR OLD IRON-GREY STUD horse. Any one returning it to No. 1585 Prairie-av. will be rewarded with $10. ANTHONY JACOB.

LOST—A SURVEYOR'S LEVELLING ROD, left by mistake in somebody's buggy, on LaSalle-st, in Nixon's building. Please return to Room 32, Nixon's building, and be paid for your trouble. S. S. GREELEY, City Surveyor.

LOST—$10 REWARD—BLACK AND TAN SLUT, no collar; ears not trimmed; scar on right side. Return or address 6 South Peoria-st.

LOST—DIARY, ON SOUTH OR WEST SIDE, containing a receipt from Boddin & Hamilton, and about $40 in currency; if returned to No. 82 Exchange Building, the party will be rewarded by G. P. COMSTOCK.

LOST—GOING FROM MRS. HOPKIN'S MILlinery to 830 Wabash-av., a small gold chain-locket and charms, the property of a little girl, who is heart broken over the loss. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at or addressing 231 West Madison-st.

LOST—VOL. 5, HOWARD'S U. S. REPORTS, ON West Washington-st, near Halsted. Finder properly rewarded. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

LOST—A REDISCOVERED MEMORANDUM book, valuable to the owner. Any information in regard to same will be thankfully received by C. DONNELLY, 145 West Adams-st.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS. THE FINDER will please return to GREY, CLARK & CO., 29 South Canal-st.

FOUND—PANTS PATTERN, SUPPOSED TO be stolen. Apply to PINKERTON'S PREVENTIVE POLICE STATION, No. 53 West Washington-st.

RUNAWAY—FROM HIS HOME, 47 BUNKER-st, my son, 12 years of age; had on gray jacket with blue collar, brown pants and shirt; light hair; gray eyes; name Bruno Graff. Any person who will give me any information concerning him shall be suitably rewarded. M. GRAFF, 47 Bunker-st, Chicago.

STOLEN—ON MONDAY MORNING, 1ST INST., from 500 Carrol-st, a canary bird with black top-knot, and cage. Any person who can give such information as will lead to its recovery will be rewarded. Address as above.

STRAYED—ON 1ST INST., FROM CORNER Kinston-road and Cirborn-place, 2 bay mares, one 6 and the other 12 years old, the oldest had on halter, with chain attached. Any information of same, left at 66 Market-st., will be suitably rewarded.

STRAYED—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, JULY 2, corner of Winchester-av. and Monroe st., a large bay 6-year old mare; had on a portion of a halter. Any person finding and returning said mare to subscriber will be suitably rewarded. DANIEL BARCLAY.

TAKEN UP—THREE BAY HORSES, ONE mare and two geldings. Call at 42 and 44 Congress st.

TAKEN UP—BY THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 27th inst, one cream colored mare with white mane and tail, about 10 years old, with colt by her side; also one small bay horse about 11 years old, with bone spavin on left hind leg; supposed to have come from Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill. The owner can find the above horses at my horse in Bloomingdale, Du Page County, Ill. JOSIAH STEVENS.

TAKEN UP SATURDAY MORNING, A HORSE. Owner can have him by applying corner Western-av. and Steel-st.

TAKEN UP—JUNE 30, 1872, A GRAY MARE. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. JOHN CONNERS, 80 Main-st.

$75 REWARD—STOLEN ON SUNDAY night, June 30, a handsome, dappled brown mare, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, white spot on forehead; legs black; very short and stout; in good condition; weight about 1,100 pounds and very fat. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above to GEORGE CADWELL, Western-av., corner of Lexington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The new improved sold or rented, on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, Main office City Agents, 335 West Madison-st. Branch, 380 Wabash av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE, 117 SOUTH HALsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and work given.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved ... Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, embroider and ruffle—and sew from the finest ... to heaviest overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "THE Life of Henry Wilson," by Judge Russell and Rev. Elias Nason, the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BEFORE BUYING A CABINET ORGAN, GO to the factory, 63 East Indiana-st., and see the "Nicholson." An examination will prove it the best in the world. Every instrument warranted 5 years. Prices, $50 to $750.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PIANO. WILL PAY cash; must be a bargain. Address G 45, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANdinavian ... who understands some English, with an education ... Address 25 West Indiana st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN, WHO is a good penman in English as well as German language, in some office; can translate quickly and correctly. Address D 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED hand as clerk or assistant bookkeeper. Good references given; would loan money; city or country. Address, stating terms, M S, Half Day, Lake County, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL tin, stove and hardware man of undoubted character and habits, with good business capacity. Wholesale house preferred. No objection to traveling. Good city references. Address M J, 100 South Clark st.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent accountant. Posting attended to evenings or during the day. Legal and mercantile copying done with neatness and despatch. A. BRASHER, Room 13, No. 188 East Madison-st, or No. 379 West Madison-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, BY A machinist having 12 years' experience in running marine and stationary engines, both high and low pressure; can give the best of reference. Address or call, MACHINIST, 124 South Desplaines st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL MAN to take charge of work or to build on commission. Best of city references given. Address JOHN KILLEEN, 227 North State st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE with good references as coachman; understands the care of horses. Apply at 480 North Wells-st., in the cigar store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF GOOD references to drive a delivery wagon, or to do light work about a store. Address Z 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT man as coachman. Can give unexceptionable references. Address R 26, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman for a wholesale grocery house, either on salary or commission, by a young man of several years' business experience. He has travelled considerably and can furnish satisfactory city references as to character, &c. Please address Z 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, INTELligent boy 14 years of age in an office or store; ... Address ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 15 YEARS old, stout and healthy; willing to do any kind of work; learn a trade or go in the country. Desires a good home. Apply to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, No. 217 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good education and business habits. Address T 51, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL MAN to take charge of work or to build on commission. Best of city references given. Address JOHN KILLEEN, 227 North State st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, sisters, one to do dining room and the other to do chamber work. South Side preferred. Please call at 156 Bushnell-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do plain sewing in a private family. Can furnish machine. Address 754 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodging at $5 per week; day board $3 50 per week.

100 ASHLAND AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOM and board for two persons.

112 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE PLEASANT front room for two gentlemen, with or without board.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT with first-class board. Reference required.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—THREE NEWLY furnished rooms with first-class board, gas bath, &c. A few day boarders will be taken.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — SINGLE rooms, large front chamber and front parlor, furnished, to rent, with board, to ladies and gentlemen.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—VERY DESIRAble room, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

345 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A FEW DAY boarders accommodated.

372 RANDOLPH-ST.—THOSE IN SEARCH of a pleasant and social home can be accommodated. I would let a couple have a pleasant suite at about half price if they will advance money to furnish it.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEgant suite of front rooms with all modern improvements.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NEATLY FURnished chamber and parlor with board, single or en suite, gas, bath, with use of piano. References required.

469 FULTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, in a family where there are few other boarders, suitable for gentleman or wife or single gentlemen.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE ROOM suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen with board. Reasonable rates. Reference required. No children taken.

EASTERN HOUSE, 38 AND 40 WEST MADIson-st.—Accommodations for a few boarders; good table, $5 50 per week; also day boarders, $3 50 per week.

South Side.

5 PARK ROW—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room on parlor floor suitable for two gentlemen. Also first-class board.

16 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—FURNISHED front parlor; one front room, second floor, with alcove, hot and cold water, furnished or unfurnished.

31 INDIANA-AV.—IN THE NEW MARBLE block, lake shore, with all improvements, one large furnished room; also single rooms to rent with board at reasonable rates.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsome ... furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Day board.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front suit with hot and cold water bath room adjoining, for gentleman and wife. Accommodations strictly first-class.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF TWENTY-first-st.—A fine suite of rooms to rent with board, suitable for two or four gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Location and table first class.

OAKWOOD-AV.—4 ROOMS EN SUITE, FURnished or unfurnished; also, 2 gentlemen can be accommodated with good board in a private family; easy access to train and horse cars. W 74, Tribune Branch office.

Country.

STANLEY HOUSE, HYDE PARK—ROOMS EN suite or singly, with board. Terms $6 to $12 per week. M. J. DAY.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS, BY A young gentleman and wife, in a strictly private family, with all modern improvements; willing to pay for everything first-class; prefer West Washington-st or Ashland-av. Address B 16, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH private family, on West Side, where there are few other boarders, within 20 minutes' walk of the Tribune office. Address F 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM WANTED BY A YOUNG lady in exchange for lessons on the piano, or would be willing to do any light work. Address G, Tribune office.

BOARD—2 YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRing a knowledge of German wish to obtain board in some very respectable family where that language is spoken. Address K 14, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER, MANUfacturers of the Jackson, Michigan, wagons, have a large stock of farm and team wagons, at wholesale and retail, at 786 Indiana-av, near Sixteenth-st.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 159 Twenty-second-st., corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of business wagons and open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. No shop-made Eastern work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old-established manufacturer, Murray, of Niles, Mich., and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., they are enabled to guarantee all work sold of this make.

FOR SALE—HORSES—GOOD DRIVERS; ONE can show 2:50 clip. Boarders wanted and stable for sale. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE — A SPLENDID LEATHER-TOP buggy, at very low figure. Call and look at SELL'S, No. 787 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME CHESTNUT mare, quiet to drive by a lady; harness, blanket, and Kimball jump seat wagon, carries 4 persons, good as new, a desirable family turnout; parted with for no fault; a trial given. Apply at Omaha livery stable, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LIGHT DELIVery or pedler wagon, new, fancy finished, with top, and horse. 275 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS AND HARness for brick yard. Government Goods Depot, 196 Lake-st., near Wells.

I HAVE FOR SALE THE FINEST ASSORTment of horses in this city. Call and see them even if you don't want to buy. CROSBY & STONE, corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts.

WANTED—HORSES AT P. O. & ... CO.'S STAbles, corner Twenty-ninth and ... State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 54 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—CRACKER MACHINE, CHEAP, or will be exchanged for horse and buggy. Inquire of J. H., 188 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW STEAM ENgine, one-half less than cost; 12 horse-power; $350. 707 West Tyler-st.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers. Rider governor cut-off engines, Dubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 54 Market st., Central Block.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE, ADVERTISED in this paper a few weeks since; Corliss, 20 bore, 48-inch stroke. Apply at 344 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC AND ECLECTIC Physician, 345 West Madison st.

WANTED—THE LADIES TO KNOW THAT there is a general agency established in this city for the great "New York Tailors' System" of dress-cutting, the only French or actual measure system in America. It abolishes the "cut-and-try" plan entirely, and any lady can become her own dressmaker in a few hours, and will also learn free of charge. Call at 948 Wabash av, and see it tested, free of charge, for a few days. 50 agents wanted immediately, for the city and Northwest. Good agents clear from $40 to $80 per week.

WANTED—SOME ONE TO MAKE A FEW tons out of a $2 stove. It can be seen at the Shell Store, 336 Wabash av.

WANTED—TO BUY A CONFECTION AND ice cream business in central location; must be down cheap; none but principals need answer. Address for three days, M 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—1,000 MEN TO ENJOY THE LUXury of a good swim in the Lake Bathing House, foot of Erie-st, lake shore.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—SAND FOR BRICK MOULDING. Inquire in rear of 134 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN HARRISON-st and Peck-court, a barn for 6 horses and a carriage. Address C. & F. R. R. CO., 374 Wabash-av.

TO-DAY.

Ninety-Sixth Anniversary of American Independence.

How the Occasion Will Be Celebrated in Chicago and Vicinity.

The Juveniles Smitten with Sorrow and Desolation.

This is the Fourth of July. Anybody doubting it can refer to the almanac. It is a famous day. One hundred years ago it was unknown. It jumped into notoriety suddenly one fine morning, and has maintained its reputation as the anniversary of American Independence ever since. It comes round every year with unfailing regularity, and, considering the hot weather which usually accompanies it, its popularity remains unshaken. It would have been an improvement had it fallen on cooler weather, but we cannot change it now; we have it fixed forever where it is, and must make the best of it.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

We all love the Fourth. We begin to love it when we are born. This love is hereditary, as wooden legs are said to be. We show our love in youth by making as much noise as powder and fire-crackers contain, that is, when the city authorities, to save our bodies from harm, and the city from being consumed, do not curb our budding patriotism by prohibiting us from filling the air with smoke and powder and horrible din. Young America must content himself to-day, without the excitement of blowing out his eye, or shooting his little sister, or watching runaway comets who have been started on their wild way by his combustible patriotism. If his nature craves these stimulants, if he must have them, let him wander out in the country beyond the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Common Council, and then indulge to his heart's content. In spite of the precautions taken against the reckless use of pistols and fireworks, to-morrow's paper is certain to contain the usual ghastly record of accidents. Any person desirous of seeing his name in print can blow off his head, but we can assure him it will not pay. It might flatter his vanity, but we cannot conscientiously advise violence on that account. Printers are not always careful; their patriotism occasionally overcomes them at this season of the year, and the name might be spelled wrong after all. Such is fame.

THERE WILL BE SPEECHES

made to-day. The orators will be everywhere and glowing periods are inevitable. Occasional reference to the Revolution may be expected before nightfall; Washington's name will be taken not in vain; the Stars and Stripes will be alluded to; "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," will be under consideration, and the words, "great, glorious, and free," may be heard once or twice. The speakers will be reminded that the lives of great men recall to their recollection that everybody, more or less, can make his life sublime. There will be a remarkable outpouring of words. Our patriotism will be stirred to its depths; our minds will be called away from the routine of life, to think of our country, and whether the speeches be good or bad if they awaken us from lethargy and set us thinking, they will have done all that is necessary.

As a preparation for the day's celebration, we would recommend the perusal of an old document written a great many years ago. Some of our readers have doubtless heard of it, but for the benefit of those who have not been so fortunate, we give it as a matter of news. It is called

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following preamble and specifications, known as the Declaration of Independence, accompanied the resolution of Richard Henry Lee, which was adopted by Congress on the 2d day of July, 1776. This Declaration was agreed to on the 4th; and the transaction is thus recorded in the journal of that day: "Agreeably to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into their further consideration the Declaration; and, after some time, the President resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the Committee had agreed to a declaration, which they desired him to report." The Declaration being read, was agreed to, as follows:

"*A Declaration, by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:* When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; That, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such have been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

"1. He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

"2. He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

"3. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

"4. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

"5. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

"6. He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby, the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise—the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without and convulsions within.

"7. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither; and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

"8. He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

"9. He has made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

"10. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

"11. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

"12. He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

"13. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws—giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation.

"14. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

"15. For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

"16. For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

"17. For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

"18. For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

"19. For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences.

"20. For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies.

"21. For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments.

"22. For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

"23. He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging a war against us.

"24. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

"25. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"26. He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

"27. He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

"In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

"Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind,—enemies in war; in peace, friends.

"We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Adams, John.	Livingstone, Philip.
Adams, Samuel.	Lynch, Thomas, Jr.
Bartlett, Josiah.	McKean, Thomas.
Braxton, Carter.	Middleton, Arthur.
Carroll, Charles, (of Carrollton).	Morris, Robert.
	Morton, John.
Chase, Samuel.	Nelson, Thomas, Jr.
Clark, Abraham.	Paca, William.
Clymer, George.	Paine, Robert Treat.
Ellery, William.	Penn, John.
Floyd, William.	Read, George.
Franklin, Benjamin.	Rodney, Cæsar.
Gerry, Elbridge.	Ross, George.
Gwinnett, Button.	Rush, Benjamin, M. D.
Hall, Lyman.	Rutledge, Edward.
Hancock, John.	Sherman, Roger.
Harrison, Benjamin.	Smith, James.
Hart, John.	Stockton, Richard.
Heyward, Thomas, Jr.	Stone, Thomas.
Hewes, Joseph.	Taylor, George.
Hooper, William.	Thornton, Matthew.
Hopkins, Stephen.	Walton, George.
Hopkinson, Francis.	Whipple, William.
Huntington, Samuel.	Williams, William.
Jefferson, Thomas.	Wilson, James.
Lee, Francis Lightfoot.	Witherspoon, John.
Lee, Richard Henry.	Wolcott, Oliver.
Lewis, Francis.	Wythe, George.

CITY AMUSEMENTS.

Il faut s'amuser—"one must be amused"—say the mercurial French. Without amusement, think the Gauls, come social death and stagnation. The whole world accept the French theory with limitations. The necessity for enjoyment is general throughout the year, but *exigeant* on the 4th of July. On this day, dear to the heart of the nation, the elation of spirits o'ertops the climbing mercury, although thermometers are in the ascendant. The hotter the day the more activity is expected of the votary of pleasure. Perspiration and ecstacy, frivolity and discomfort, exquisite delight and physical fatigue are supposed to go hand in hand.

[illegible] of expectations there rises a shrill infantine wail. The juveniles of Chicago are smitten with sorrow and desolation. The ruthless hand of the law has been laid on their traditional sports. For them the rocket will to-day soar only in indignation, the fire-cracker fizz only in dreams, and the Roman candle show its prismatic hues only in the mind's eye, Horatio. They must seek their diversion in maturer sports and adult joys, delight their little souls with tawny Japanese, glimpses of burnt cork glories, the gleam of the bowie-knife in pioneer encounters, dry their young tears with the sawdust of the ring, or solace their eyes with gazing upon that gaseous wanderer of the skies, a balloon.

At the present writing there is prospect of an atmospheric change of programme. It is hoped that the proverbial heat of the season will give place to a cooler temperature, that fresher breezes from frigid regions will sweep over our torrid city. The hegira from the city will be great. All the eligible groves within easy distance will be occupied by pleasure parties intent on shady greenness and rural sports. Haas' Park is to have a *fete champetre* systematically arranged, at which reserved seats (on the greensward) and standing room are advertised for fifty thousand people. A stage has been prepared, and there will be a "matinee in the woods" with a light and airy programme befitting the surroundings. A "quartette of eminent artists," (see bills) will carol with the birds, and the pretty "May-Pole Dance" from "Fanchon" will give color and animation to the woodland scene.

At Dexter Park there will be races. The place has the advantage of being cool and airy. At the South Shore Grove and Beach there will be a 4th of July clam-bake, with accessories. The bivalves are not from the briny waters of Lake Michigan, but from Oriental seas and lands remote. The place can be reached by the usual route. Those who have participated in the Boston Jubilee are especially invited, for what reason it is not stated, unless an eleemosynary contribution of music is hoped for. Good children are tenderly invited to Cottage Grove, where fireworks are allowed, as there is no great overgrown wooden city to burn up, and no horseflesh to run away,—nothing but spavined steeds that would not start a peg if you put the Chicago fire under them.

Within the city there will be a plethora of pleasure. Life will be gay about the Elysian Beer Gardens, where the Teutonic nectar vulgarly known as lager beer, will flow from the lovely kegs in unceasing streams as from perennial founts. The sweet orchestrion will pour forth rivers of melody from all its brassy throats, the staple of the rapturous strains being the overture from "William Tell." But on the vacant lots on Madison street, between Elizabeth and Ada streets, there are to be strange goings-on if we may be permitted to believe all that we hear. Those who venture there must go prepared to be astonished, otherwise we will not be prepared for the consequences. We approach the subject sensitively, hazarding no independent statement, but saying in the words of the posters and newspaper advertisements, that the exhibition will be "gorgeous," the programme "royal," the feats "wonderful," and the novelties "awe-inspiring." Nothing more can be wanting after this to reach the acme of delight, should the weather, contrary to our prediction, be warm to excess. To be more explicit, there is a bewildering maze of Romans, Arabs, Comanches, Japanese, and people from Paris and London, each of whom will contribute his mite of pleasure to the universal delight. The whole world and villages and cities seem to have been ransacked for this entertainment of the public, and the proprietor will not weep over any sacrifice that he may be called upon to make, so he accomplishes his purpose. The great Japanese Hi-ki-chee "will perform on the trapeze three miles in the air." Telescopes of three feet focal diameter will be passed round on trays with the lemonade by obliging ushers. "Night ascension—enveloped in fire!!!" We shudder to relate! Not intending to speak libellously, we may add that we fear Satanic assistance,—Mephistophelean aid, to speak more euphemistically,—in the performance of these unprecedented feats. The applause will be so full, loud, hearty, genuine, and simultaneous, that it will be heard at the moon.

After recounting such high-toned pleasures as these, it seems dull and commonplace to descend to theatres, circuses, and minstrel shows. All of these are going to do the fair thing by their patrons. They will stand by the public until the ship goes down, although they put no money in their own pockets. The circus goes through its usual programme three times, commencing at 11 and 2:30 in the day time. There will be the Japs, "Cinderella," and the feats of riding and leaping. Mr. Nixon has worked hard for the benefit of the public, in the way of light amusements, and it is no more than right that what he has done should be substantially recognized.

At the Globe Theatre there will be a matinee, and an evening performance. The bill is the "Lancers," with fine spectacular effects, which appeal to the tastes of reasonable people as well as to those of children, and unintellectual riff raff. At the Academy of Music, "Black Eyed Susan" appears at the early hour of eleven, under the auspices of the company. This is appetizing for dinner. In the afternoon the sorrows of the "Ticket of Leave Man" are spread before the public, lest the general happiness should slop over unbecomingly. In the evening "Through Fire" will be produced, and we are desired by the management to state that no satire on the weather is intended.

At the West Side Opera House, Arlington, Kemble, and Cotton and their *confreres* will do their *devoir* nobly, in a dual performance, occupying afternoon and evening. They are sure of a large share of the patronage of those to scenic pleasures inclined. Persons who see fit to visit the Halsted Street Opera House, at either the afternoon or evening performance, will be sure of a cool place and an excellent entertainment. Of the many entertainments offered, those who *must* be amused can pay their money and take their choice. There is a superfluity, and master and valet, mistress and maid, lord and lady, child and adult, can, in the long list, find something suited to the individual tastes of each.

EXCURSIONS TO THE COUNTRY.

There are to be excursions to the country, where, beneath shady foliage and beside rippling brooks, a happy day may be spent away from the dust and noise of the city. Many families will be patriotic in this way. The children can pluck buttercups and daisies,—if they find them,—can stand on their heads, or chase the busy bee, and prevent him from improving the shining hour on the Fourth of July, a thing no patriotic bee who knows and respects the struggles of the fathers should think of. Lovers can meander through the timber, adjust their differences, for what American sweetheart of either sex can harbor resentment on this great day? Remember, dear lovers, it is unpatriotic; it may result in the secession of your beloved, so kiss and be friends forevermore; get married, and take the chances. You need not get married to-day. To-morrow or the day after will do as well. The old folks can recline beneath the thick branches, to watch the children, and the lovers, and the corn as it grows, and the cows as they chew the cud, and smell the new mown hay, and drink lemonade, and read the papers, and recollect how we licked the British Lion, and perspire freely from every pore. Oh what a nice time they will have to be sure. The temptation to enjoy this nice time is offered in the following excursions:

The Goodrich line of steamers will make hourly trips to Evanston during the day, the company having rented the Evanston pier exclusively for the use of their boats. Each steamer will have a cornet band on board to enliven the occasion with its sweet strains. Refreshments will be provided in the groves at Evanston by the ladies of the Baptist Church. The first steamer will leave the landing, foot of Michigan avenue, at 9 o'clock in the morning. An evening excursion will also be given. The steamer Corona will leave for Michigan City at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and return at 3 o'clock Friday morning.

Aurora is to celebrate in grand old-fashioned style. The published programme informs us that W. A. Bartlett, D. D., of Chicago, will deliver the oration, and Dr. B. B. Ussher of Aurora, will read the Declaration of Independence. A large company of zouaves and firemen of Chicago are advertised to participate in the festivities of the occasion, which, it is understood, will also include a trades procession similar to that which was exhibited at Aurora on the Fourth last year. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have reduced the rate of fare over all their lines one-half on the Fourth, half-fare tickets being good from the 3d of July to the 5th.

Trains will leave hourly for Haas' Park, where an extensive and novel programme will be the order of the day. Ballooning, singing, boat racing, theatrical performances, etc., will take place. No liquor or beer will be allowed on the ground, but fireworks of another kind will be served up in profusion after dusk.

At the South Shore Grove, known as Fitche's Pier, there will be a clam-bake. In this vicinity there is a fine beach, excellent bathing, splendid fishing, and beautiful shady walks. Plenty of steamboat and railroad accommodations there and back.

The St. Ann's Catholic Church invite every patriotic citizen to take part in a picnic at Spring Grove. The occasion is to be enlivened by all sorts of games and an oration by Hon. [illegible] Morrison. Cars leave the Rock Island depot at 8:30 this morning.

The ladies of the Evanston Baptist Church will serve refreshments in the lake groves to the multitude of people who are expected to take advantage of Goodrich's hourly steamers between the city and that village.

The Chicago Athletic Club will hold a picnic to-day at their grounds on the banks of the Calumet River, near Dalton Station, on the Illinois Central Railroad. There will be several boat races on the river and athletic games on land. All the members are expected to be present with their friends. They will go out on the special train which leaves the Union Depot at 8:45, Weldon Station at 9:30, and Twenty-second street at 10, arriving at the grounds at 10:40 a. m.

Waukegan will be visited by a great number of Chicagoans, and the Waukeganites intend to pass a jolly day. One of the attractions will be a base ball match between the Pacific Club, of this city, and the Athletics, of Waukegan. The steamer B. F. Wade makes two excursions to this village.

The good people of Austin have drawn up a splendid programme, including prayer, singing, reading of the Declaration of Independence, base ball, croquet, and a grand feast. Fireworks in the evening, if possible.

There will be a match game of base ball at Riverside, between the Arctics, of Chicago, and the Pioneers, of Oak Park, and several of the residents intend having firework displays.

At Oak Park, in addition to other amusements, there will be a game of base ball between picked nines, including players from last year's Forest City Club, of Rockford.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office will be closed to-day at 10 o'clock a. m. The afternoon mails will close at 12 m. The letter carriers will make only one delivery, leaving the office at 8 a. m.

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: I think it real mean of Mr. Medill not to let us boys have any fun on the Fourth of July. I have saved my money and bought fireworks, and now can't fire them. What was the Fourth of July made for if we can't fire crackers? It wasn't fire crackers set Chicago on fire; it was a cow. Why don't Mr. Medill tell the police to kill all the cows? We boys are just mad, and I want you to tell Mr. Medill that he will never get a vote from any boy in Chicago. No sir, never, never, never. You bet. GEORGE.

CHICAGO, July 3.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.

How He was Searched After by an "Enterprising Journalist"—Extraordinary Interview Between a Times Reporter and Mr. Phil. Wadsworth Judd—All About Civil Service Reform and the Custom House.

It is settled beyond a reasonable doubt that the Hon. Norman B. Judd, ex-member of Congress from this district, will succeed Mr. James E. McLean as Collector of Customs at this port. He received telegraphic notification of his appointment yesterday, and will assume the duties of the office as soon as he files his bonds and receives his letters of instruction. It is probable that a week or ten days will elapse before the actual change of Collectors takes place. Mr. Judd called at the Custom House yesterday to see Mr. McLean. That gentleman, however, was not in his office, and the visitor was unable to see him. Before leaving the building, Mr. Judd dropped in upon the heads of the different departments, and received their congratulations upon his good fortune. After spending half an hour in this pleasant sort of way, he departed for his home, just in time to escape coming into collision with a *Times* reporter, who was sent around to pump his "policy" out of him, and wring his "intentions" from him, whether he willed it or no. It is more than likely that Mr. Judd will have many reasons for regretting his appointment, during the first week or so of his Collectorship, unless he takes some precautions to defend himself from the assaults of a number of "enterprising newspaper men" who are plotting against his peace of mind. He narrowly escaped the trying ordeal of a senseless "interview" yesterday, and will doubtless take great delight in being informed that the would-be interviewer will hardly trouble him with his attentions again. The joke that was played upon that verdant young man is too good to be lost, especially in view of the fact that the readers of the paper for which he writes will probably be victimized by the cruel sell.

Upon entering the Custom House, the *Times* man proceeded directly to the Collector's office, expecting to find Mr. Judd there fully prepared with answers to his long array of set questions. The apartment was empty. Supposing that the new Collector had just gone up stairs for a minute's conversation with some of the Government officers, the *Times* reporter, whom we will call Tom, for the sake of brevity, started after him, determined to perform his great squeezing feat, or get kicked out in the attempt. While he was gone, Collector McLean, Deputy Collector Ayars, Phil. Wadsworth, and Tom Keefe, four men who were never known to let an opportunity to play a practical joke passed unnoticed, took seats in the Collector's office, Wadsworth occupying the chair at the Collector's desk, and the other three ranging themselves about the room. Tom's search after Mr. Judd on the second floor having proved a lamentable failure, he returned to the Collector's office with the intention of waiting patiently for his return. Of course he found the four jolly fellows there, fanning themselves vigorously.

"Good day, gentlemen," said Tom, "hot, isn't it?"

All four assented to this; they felt rather warm.

McLean noticed that Tom was not acquainted with Wadsworth, and recollected having heard him say that he had never seen Mr. Judd. He was about to introduce him to the former, when Tom said:

"Anything new about your successor, to-day, Mr. McLean? Public feel interested in him, you know; matter of great moment to newspaper people, you know; something that doesn't occur every day."

The Collector was on the point of replying when Wadsworth winked at him. The two retreated to a corner of the room, and fixed it up between them that McLean was to introduce Wadsworth to Tom as Judd, and that he should agree to be interviewed on public matters in the presence of the company. At this moment a clerk entered with a document for the Collector to sign. This was a good opportunity for McLean.

"Mr. Judd," said he, to Wadsworth, "sign your name to this, if you please."

Tom looked at the new Collector in astonishment, and whipped out his pencil and paper.

"What are you going to do with those?" inquired Keefe.

"Hush! Interview him on policy and intentions," responded Tom.

"He's ripe for a talk," chimed in Ayars, "and is full of valuable information."

Between McLean and Wadsworth the document was signed, and the astonished clerk left the room, wondering if his superiors were crazy, or if Judd had renewed his youth. After he had gone, McLean turned round to Tom and said:

"You must excuse me. I thought you knew Mr. Judd, the new Collector?"

Tom did not have the honor.

"Then allow me to introduce you. Mr. Judd, my friend Mr. ——, of the *Times*."

Tom bowed low and scraped considerably, and said that he was extremely happy to make the acquaintance of such a distinguished gentleman. It was a pleasure rarely afforded, and should be treasured with one or two others of a similar nature. Of course Mr. Judd had heard of the paper with which he was connected! It was a paper that everybody must have heard of.

Mr. Judd believed he had heard of the paper, but was not in the habit of perusing it.

That was a pity. Nevertheless the paper would be overjoyed to learn what Mr. Judd thought—about anything, it didn't matter what—the deluge, the decay of the Roman Empire, the Reformation, the Fourth of July, Republicanism, Liberalism, Democracy, the Collectorship, anything. It would be printed in his paper without reference to its importance to the public.

Well, Mr. Judd thought the Collectorship was a fat thing. There was considerable money in it, and a great many people would like to be appointed to the place. However, he had it, and was likely to keep it until after Greeley's election, which, in his opinion, was a foregone conclusion.

Tom's paper couldn't see it.

The new Collector was sorry that the paper was so near sighted. Spectacles were necessary. However, not to wander from the original topic, he was bound to put Civil Service Reform in operation, and create several vacancies in the Custom House. He would do a great many other things, too numerous to mention, of which he had but an imperfect idea at present. It would afford him great pleasure to have Tom visit him at an early day, when his plans were fully matured. He loved to be interviewed, especially by such a representative of such a paper.

Tom took the hint, and arose. The kindness of the Collector should never be forgotten—no, never. He could count on the support of his paper every time, politics or no politics, party or no party. Would the Collector accept his thanks and adieu.

The Collector would, and did.

Tom went up to see Commissioner Hoyne, and told him that the new Collector was a nice man. Phil. said he was a very nice man, only he drank too much. He had been out on a hurrah all the morning. Tom was astonished that he looked so sober when he saw him, but was determined to write him up. The Commissioner perceived that a joke had been played by somebody, and he kept his mouth shut lest he might spoil it.

Tom then went away to write up. He may bring about some correspondence between the real Mr. Judd and his paper, and he may not. In either case the joke is the same.

It is doubtful if Tom will visit the Custom House this week.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The Mayor Rises and Explains the Method Under which Bonds are Subscribed to and Licenses Issued to Saloon-Keepers.

The City Authorities are somewhat exercised at the assertion that "straw men" are, in some instances, signing the bail bonds of liquor dealers. In conversation with the Mayor, yesterday, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE learned that all the bonds are considered, *prima facie*, to be good. The law does not designate any method or manner of ascertaining whether the bonds are good; simply providing that a bond, signed by two freeholders, shall be taken. It does not require the freeholders to be residents of Cook County, but the authorities insist that they shall be. Each signer is required to swear that he is worth the amount of the bond—$3,000. The bonds are issued in every portion of the city by Notaries Public, and, it being taken for granted that they are good, licenses are issued. It would be utterly impossible, the Mayor says, for him to go over three or four hundred bonds every day, and ascertain whether the sureties are worth the property they claim to be. He intends to go over every bond when he has leisure, and satisfy himself whether it is good or not. Now they are brought in and filed. Inquiries are made as to the responsibility of the signers when it is possible. When a bondsman is unknown, the person to whom the license was issued will be summoned and made to prove his bond to be good. If he does not, his license will be revoked, and his $52 will have been paid for almost nothing. The men who have signed the bonds in such cases will be handed over to the State's Attorney, who will see that they are prosecuted for perjury. Those who are signing the majority of the bonds are large wholesale liquor dealers, men of wealth and standing in the community, who are obliged to do so in order to retain the trade of their customers. In a few instances the landlords have affixed their signatures to the bonds.

In relation to the clerks in the Comptroller's office charging fees for making out bonds, the Mayor says they were doing right; that the Comptroller has nothing to do with them, they being notaries, and entitled to a compensation for the work. The statement that all the bonds were made out in that office was erroneous, not more than one in six being filled up and sworn to there. It was an accommodation more than anything else, and, besides, it enabled the Corporation to get hold of the $52 an hour or two sooner than if a notary public in a distant portion of the city did the work. No charges are made for a "city bond," but this being a "State bond," it is right to demand a fee.

Singer Manufacturing Company's Building, corner of Washington and State, is now to be pushed to completion. The contract was yesterday finally closed with William Goldie & Co., contractors and manufacturers.

LOOK TO YOUR VAULTS.

A Detective's Advice to the Bank Officers.

The Vaults Constructing in the Burned District all "Piped Off."

Duty of the Superintendent and His Staff.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The robbing of Morse's jewelry store, on West Madison street, about a month ago, was the first robbery of any prominence that has taken place in this city for two years. The vault, it will be remembered, was a very flimsy one, having been hastily constructed, and offered no resistance whatever to the thieves. The robbery created some excitement in the community, and jewelry dealers and bank officers became more cautious than they had been; and to show that even more caution than is now exercised is necessary, is the purpose of this article. It may be stated by way of prelude, that Chicago is threatened with a series of robberies, especially bank robberies, which will astonish the civilized world. Without doubt, many people have wondered why it was that this city has been exempt from the visits of bank thieves, for there has not been a safe robbed here for many years. There are two reasons for it. The principal one is, Chicago is so far from the home of the thieves—New York—that the chances are that they would be captured with their booty before they reached there; and the other is, the thieves were not as familiar with the bank vaults of Chicago as they would like to have been. Within two years there has been only one "sneak job"—$1,500, which the police authorities rigorously kept from the public—and an attempt which was frustrated by an outside detective, who furnished information of the plans of the robbers to the bank officers.

Everybody is aware that the business portion of the city was destroyed by fire, and that within the boundaries of the South Side burnt district, nearly all the banks are or will be located. Everyone is also aware that the banks are being rebuilt; but very few know that thieves have been watching, or "piping" as it is called, the construction of the bank vaults, where will be stored the wealth the thief exercises his ingenuity to secure. Some persons, who ought to know, even assert that bank burglars have assisted in building the vaults. This may seem absurd to some people, but it is not so considered by men who are acquainted with bank thieves, and know that there is scarcely one of them who is not a first-class mechanic, and competent to lay brick as well as manufacture the implements of his profession. That there is as much ability in the "crooked world"—as the thieving community is designated—as among business men cannot be questioned. That crime has been reduced to a science is equally true. The skill displayed by thieves proves both these statements. As an instance—the nitro-glycerine box (said to contain valuables) stored away in a bank vault in Indiana at the request of a thief. It exploded at the time wished for by the burglar—12 o'clock at night—but the passing of several drunken men at that hour interfered with his plans, and prevented his carrying off the contents of the vault.

Having in their possession the plans of every bank vault in the city, and being as familiar with the plans as the architect who drafted them, what is to prevent the thieves from cutting their way in and helping themselves? Watchmen may, and again they may not. How often have they been outwitted by robbers, who have even personated policemen, and performed their work successfully. There is only one remedy, and even that is liable to fail if the detectives neglect their duty—which they will do, if some one does not give them to understand that dereliction will result in dismissal. The Superintendent of Police must know every thief who visits Chicago. This statement may cause a smile on the countenance of those who think because a man is a Chief of Police he necessarily knows every thief. It is conceded that he ought to be familiar with the face of every one of them, but that he is not does not admit of a doubt. There is only one way he can obtain information and descriptions of them, and that is through his detective staff. These officers should be made to report in writing the name of every visiting thief, and his "style of work," to the Superintendent. If this is done—and it can be without difficulty—when a bank is robbed, the Superintendent, by referring to his books, will learn what bank-robbers are in the city, and can arrest them. If, by any possibility, thieves who are not concerned in the robbery are taken into custody, they can be made to "squeal" in preference to making brick at the Bridewell. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the wrong parties would not be captured, for bank robbers do not travel in droves; seldom more than three are together, and but one "mob" works in a city at a time.

If a thief, no matter what his line is, be seen by a headquarters detective, his name and where he was seen, and what he was doing or apparently doing, should be noted and reported to the Superintendent. By requiring this of the officers, there would be but few robberies and pockets picked; and if every thief was made to report at headquarters the moment he arrived in the city, nothing could be done here without the authorities knowing all about it. Bradley required this during his Administration.

Petty thieving can be checked, but not effectively stopped. The fellows who belong to the "clothes line mob"—that is, boys and men who will steal only small articles and insignificant sums of money—frequent houses of ill-fame, where liquor is sold over a bar. Close up these resorts, and the "kid" and the novitiate "crossman" will have no place to arrange his work, or hide if followed by an officer.

The Superintendent of Police and the bank officers must be very careful this winter—the former in informing himself of the movements of the bank thieves, and the latter as to the faithfulness of their night employes,—or they will wake up some morning astounded, and, in the case of the bank officers, with depleted bank vaults. A DETECTIVE.

CHICAGO, July 3, 1872.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

Programme of the Annual Commencement Exercises—Why Chicago People are Interested in the Yale of the West.

Beloit College, situated about four hours from this city, on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Road, seems to be very closely attached to Chicago. Four or five of her trustees reside here, fifty of her Alumni, and many others who have at different times been students, and many parents are intending eventually to send their children to enjoy its privileges. Among its Alumni are a number of our most prominent citizens. Several hundred former residents of Beloit now dwell in Chicago.

The annual Commencement of Beloit College, therefore, always draws out a large attendance from this city. It occurs this year on July 10, with preliminary exercises on the three preceding days, and, being the quarter centennial of the college, the exercises will be of unusual interest. The programme is as follows:

Sunday, July 7.—Baccalaureate sermon by the President, in the afternoon; address before the Missionary Society by Rev. C. H. Richards, of Madison, in the evening. Monday, July 8—Prize speaking in the evening. Tuesday, July 9—A Conference of Alumni, Trustees, Faculty and friends of the College at 2 p. m., and perhaps after the evening alumni exercises, with brief papers or addresses, expected to include, welcome and notice of aim and steps in founding the college, by President A. L. Chapin; the college and Beloit people, by Rev. Dr. Clary; the inner life of the college from a student's standpoint, by Rev. J. Collie; reminiscences of early days and financial history, by Prof. S. J. Bushnell; the college and churches, by President J. W. Strong, of Carleton College, Minnesota; the college and the State in peace and war, by Captain W. A. Montgomery; the college and the work of education, by President P. McVicar, of Washburn College, Kansas; culture and professional life, by Dr. H. P. Merriman, Professor in Chicago Medical College; the Faculty's view of Beloit College's future, by Prof. Emerson or Blaisdell; what the colleges and churches will do for each other; Alumni oration, by Hon. C. W. Buckley, of Montgomery, Alabama, M. C.; and poem, by Prof. Peter Hendrickson, of Beloit.

Wednesday, July 10.—Exercises of the graduating class, fourteen in number; Valedictory, by Edward Eaton, Salutatory, by J. Chamberlin, with Master's Oration, by James D. Eaton, of the class of 1860; Commencement dinner. In the evening a grand concert, under the auspices of the graduating class. The instrumental music is to be conducted by Hans Balatka, with a picked orchestra. Mr. I. V. Flagler, organist of Plymouth Church in this city, and Professor N. D. Ainsworth, the well known flute-player of Milwaukee, and Miss Fannie Goodwin, the soprano of Grace Church, Chicago, will add to the attractions of the programme.

Mr. H. P. Stanwood, General Ticket Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, has kindly agreed to sell excursion tickets to Beloit and return, for Commencement week, at the low rate of $4.20, or a fare and a fifth. This is with the understanding that about forty tickets shall be sold. Friends of the college will, therefore, need to exert themselves to secure as large a turn-out as possible. The tickets will be sold only at the ticket office, No. 51 West Madison street.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

A GAME WHICH WAS NOT PLAYED.

The Ætnas, with Atwater as pitcher, started in to play the Troys yesterday afternoon, but a shower of rain interfered and ended the play before half of the first inning was finished, though not until errors of Reid at third base had given the professionals four unearned runs. It was difficult to judge of Atwater's efficiency during part of one inning, but it is quite probable that, with the kind of support which the Ætna field can give him if they try, he will prove a most desirable addition to the nine.

THE GREAT GAME TO-DAY

bids fair to attract the largest crowd of the season. The Baltimores arrived yesterday, and will come prepared to make things warm for the Troys, who will bring out a nine in the best condition, and will work hard to beat the club which has just beaten the Athletics of Philadelphia. In order to afford the public the most ample facilities to reach the base ball park, the Chicago City Railway Company will run an additional line of two-horse open cars, with conductors, such as are in use on the West Division line, and the number of cars on State street will be doubled.

OTHER LOCAL MATTERS.

The Phœnix Club, of Chicago, play the Athletics, of Waukegan, at that town, to-day. Those wishing to accompany the club should leave on the 8 and 9:45 trains at the Milwaukee depot.

—The Essex nine gloat over the fact that they have beaten the gentle Coelles by a score of 52 to 17.

—The Ætnas and Baltimores are to play to-morrow afternoon.

THE TURF.

AT DEXTER PARK

the Fourth is to be celebrated by four races, the first for horses that have never beaten 2:40, in which there are five entries; the second for horses in the three minute class, with four entries; the third free to all horses, the entries including Chicago, Ellen Davis, and Ed. Seeley; and the fourth for running horses, with four entries.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, July 3.—The first race to-day was a steeple chase, gentlemen riders, 3 miles, won by Duffy. Time, 7:15. Astronomer and Jim Tisdale threw their riders, and did not save their distance.

Selling Race—1¼ miles, resulted: Chivalry, 1; Lord Byron, 2; Reunifier, 3. Time, 2:14½.

Monmouth Oak Stakes—1½ miles, for 3 year old fillies, resulted: Belmont's Woodbine and Victoria, 1 and 2; Elsie, 3; Jury, 4. Time, 2:42.

Mansion House Stakes—2¼ miles, for 4-year olds, resulted: Monarchist, 1; Frank Ross, 2. No others ran. Time, 4:07½.

Longfellow will run to-morrow in the Jersey Jockey Club; mile heats; Race, best 3 in 5.

THE RACES AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 3.—The weather has been decidedly cooler to-day than yesterday, and the attendance at Quickstep Park is considerably larger. The main feature of to-day's programme was the race for horses that had never beaten 2:27, for a purse of $1,500; $750 to first, $350 to second, $250 to third, and $150 to fourth. Twelve entries; six started. Won by Mohawk, Jr., of Springfield, O., who took the second, third and fourth heats. Time, 2:31¼; 2:31½; 2:34½. Derby, of Buffalo, second; Western Boy, of Detroit, third; Ripon Boy, of Kalamazoo, Mich., fourth. Derby took the first heat in 2:30½.

In the race for 2:44 horses there were six entries. All started. Purse of $500, divided as above. Won by Wade Hampton, of Baltimore, taking the second, fourth, and fifth heats. Time, 2:42½; 2:38; 2:41½. St. Vincent, of Warren, Pa., second; Lady Suffolk, Adrian, Mich., third; Lizzie, Detroit, fourth. Lady Suffolk won the first heat in 2:42.

THE RACES AT DESMOINES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, July 3.—The races to day, at the DesMoines Driving Park were well attended. The best race of the day was a match for trotting horses that had never beaten 2:45. The race was won, in three straight heats, by Sorrel Dick. Best time 2:49½. The races continue to-morrow, and some fast trotting is expected.

AQUATIC.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

A young man named A. Helmond, living in Leland, Mich., has just accomplished a voyage from that point to Chicago in an open boat, a distance of nearly 300 miles. He sailed without compass or company, being three days and four nights on the way, in spite of contrary winds. He calls his boat the Ella Grant.

A CHANCE FOR TALCOTT.

Disgraceful Conduct of a North Side Policeman—A Ruffian Found Where a Samaritan Was Needed.

There is a policeman on duty at the North Avenue Sub-Station who should be discharged from the force, if what is told about him is true. About half-past 7 o'clock last evening, while Sergeant James Garrity and Mr. Hildreth, brother of ex-Alderman Hildreth, were riding in a buggy on North avenue, they were passed by a runaway horse and wagon. A shaft of the latter was trailing on the ground, adding to the horse's fright. The owner of the runaway had hold of the reins, and was being dragged along. He was using every effort to stop the horse, but could not accomplish it. Finally, the excited animal ran into a telegraph pole, and came to a halt. A crowd gathered around, and a policeman came up. He saw the driver stretched upon the sidewalk, almost insensible from the terrible wrenching he had undergone. Without stopping to inquire if the injured man needed the assistance of a physician, he placed him under arrest. Meanwhile Mr. Hildreth had jumped out of his own buggy, and was engaged in tying up the shaft of the wagon with his hitching-strap. The policeman approached him, and inquired if that was his buggy standing in the street. Sergeant Garrity was seated in the vehicle at the time. Mr. Hildreth did not answer at first, and the officer propounded the question again. Mr. Hildreth then told him that he did not think that it was any of his business who owned the buggy. The intelligent policeman placed him under arrest also, and took him and the driver of the runaway wagon to the station. The former was booked on the charge of interfering with an officer while in the discharge of his duty, and the latter on the charge of fast driving. Both were released on deposits made by their friends. The policeman was told by Sergeant Garrity, and by private citizens, that the driver was not to blame, but he insisted on arresting him, because he had seen him driving fast before. It is stated on the best authority that Mr. Hildreth committed no act that would leave him liable to punishment. The Board of Police should inquire into this flagrant outrage upon the rights of private individuals, and deal with the offending officer as his conduct deserves. Even if the man had been driving faster than the law allows, the injuries he sustained in the effort to stop his horse should entitle him to a little sympathy.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Anticipated Strike.

"Woe unto him who weareth a beard;" that is to say, after another week. Which, being interpreted, means that a strike among the barbers is being fomented. During the past month, and notably during the week just gone, strenuous efforts have been made by the white barbers to form a Barbers' Union, presumably after the pattern of the Printers', Plasterers', and Bricklayers' organizations. The movement has been an extremely secret one, but the founders claim to have pledged a large minority—if not indeed a majority—of all the journeymen operators in the city. The new movement has been inaugurated for a specific object, and its originators claim to be able to accomplish that. This will be no less than the closing up of every "tonsorial establishment" in the city on Sunday. At present, as every one knows, they are kept open until noon on that day; but the reformers claim that this is an imposition that could be remedied in a few weeks, by inculcating the habit of going around on Saturday. This is the only point now insisted upon by the inceptive union; but, if the organization prove strong enough, it is probable that another step for reduction of hours will be made. The prospect is now that next Sunday will be allowed to pass like its predecessors; but that the movement for a strike will be made on the Sunday (or Saturday) following, provided the movement keeps on growing as fast for the next few days as it has for the past week.

End of the Campbell Poisoning Case.

The inquest in the case of Mrs Johanna Campbell, who was poisoned at No 201 Third avenue some days ago, was concluded yesterday. The jury brought in the following verdict: "The said Johanna Campbell came to her death June 29, 1872, from an overdose of a decoction made from the root of yellow jessamine, said root having been bought at the drug store of Charles C. Fredecke, No. 472 State street, in the City of Chicago, and county of Cook, it having been sold to the said Johanna Campbell by George Hansman, clerk in said establishment, and by the direction of the said Charles C. Fredecke, proprietor of the said store. We the jury, from the evidence before us, severely censure the said Charles C. Fredecke for carelessness and neglect of his duty in not properly labelling this medicine as a poison."

Everything.

This is the last week of the Minstrels at the West Side Opera House.

—There will be sixteen policemen, under command of a Sergeant, at the Haas Park picnic to-day. Rowdies will be treated as rowdies ought to be treated, if they raise any disturbance.

—Mr. George W. Adams, a member of the Board of Trade, residing at No. 89 Twenty-fifth street, was seriously injured by falling from his buggy on Cottage Grove avenue, on Thursday evening.

—A man claiming the relationship of brother to Lydia Thompson, of leg-drama notoriety, is playing a sixty days' engagement at the Chicago Bridewell. His role is that of *Brickmaker*, in the exciting and perspiration-producing play entitled "The Rebuilding of Chicago."

—M. Niboyet, the French Consul in this city, yesterday received an official notification from M. Thiers, President of the French Republic, to the effect that the French Band, now at Boston, will visit this city. The informal announcement of the visit, made some days ago, is now confirmed. The date of their arrival is not stated.

—Early yesterday morning, while a woman named Mrs. Schutt, employed by Jacob Becker, was milking cows at the corner of Brodwell street and Milwaukee avenue, one of the animals became unmanageable, and rushed upon her. Being unable to get out of the way, she was trampled and gored in a terrible manner. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

—The following figures, furnished by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, shows the highest degree of heat in the shade during each day from the commencement of the heated term, June 19, to July 3, inclusive:

June 19, 89; June 20, 93; June 21, 92; June 22, 77; June 23, 77; June 24, 78; June 25, 79; June 26, 87; June 27, 88; June 28, 87; June 29, 90; June 30, 86; July 1, 92; July 2, 93; July 3, 94.

—There were painful rumors flying about the city yesterday relative to a railroad disaster at the Burlington Bridge, Sixteenth street, and to the burning of a vessel on the lake. Neither of these catastrophes occurred. There was a blockade of grain vessels at the bridge, and this doubtless gave rise to the rumor about the railroad accident.

—Among the prominent arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: E. W. Eldridge, Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Gilmore and wife, Pennsylvania; George L. Ingraham, New York; J. B. Thornton, Canada; Paris Gibson, Minnesota; Mrs General Page and daughter, San Francisco; Mr. W. B. Cobb and wife, Captain of the Great Republic, plying between China and San Francisco; B. Gilman, purser of same vessel arrived yesterday on a leave of absence of three months.

—George Stevens, who conducts the music at the Globe Theatre, complains bitterly because Mr. Wyndham has refused to give more than three performances to-day. George says that he became accustomed to four matinees and one evening performance on holidays, while he led the old Museum orchestra, and now, in his old age, to be cut off with only three-fifths of a day's amusement, he says, in the language of Mr. *Eccles*, "this ees 'ard."

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 75 degrees; 8 a. m., 77; 8:30 a. m., 78; 9 a. m., 79; 9:30 a. m., 80; 10 a. m. 80; 10:30 a. m., 82; 11 a. m., 82; 11:30 a. m., 82; 12 m., 84; 12:30 p. m., 82; 1 p. m., 82; 1:30 p. m., 81; 2 p. m., 82; 2:30 p. m., 83; 3 p. m., 84; 3:30 p. m., 83; 4 p. m., 78; 4:30 p. m., 78; 5 p. m., 78; 5:30 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 81—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 90 degrees in the sun.

—A sad accident occurred at No. 150 John street, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The place is occupied as a gun shop by an old man named Carl Zesky. John Stemming, a boy 17 years of age, went there to purchase a pistol to be used in celebrating the Fourth of July. Zesky showed him one which was loaded. The boy very naturally raised the hammer to examine it, and let it down with the trigger. The weapon was discharged, and the ball entered the old man's right breast, penetrating the lung. It could not be found, and it is feared that the man will not recover. The boy was arrested and locked up in the Twelfth Street Station to await the result.

Five Persons Drowned.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 3.—Four boys, aged from 10 to 12, named respectively Kennedy, Martin, Leonard, and Birmingham, while bathing in the Hudson River, near this city, this afternoon, got beyond their depth and were drowned before assistance could reach them. In searching for the bodies, a man named James Collins was also drowned. All bodies except that of Collins have been recovered.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ORDER FOR AN IMMENSE GRANITE BLOCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—General O. E. Babcock, Commissioner of Public Buildings, has given an order to the Cape Ann Granite Company, of Massachusetts, to quarry and cut a stone twenty-six feet and a half inches wide and two feet ten inches high, to be used as the base of the Scott statue. This will be erected at the intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenues and Sixteenth street, facing northwest, and the stone above described will weigh over one hundred tons. The largest stones heretofore quarried and cut in this country, are the four that are now resting at the north and south fronts of the Treasury building, one on each side of the entrances. Each of these measures about 800 cubic feet, while the one ordered by General Babcock will measure about 1,300 cubic feet. In the entire base and statute there will be no vertical joint whatever.

RETIRED REAR ADMIRALS.

By a recent act of Congress, those Rear Admirals on the retired list, who were retired as Captains, but served as Rear Admirals during the war, are allowed half the pay of their grade as retired pay. The Navy Department has just decided that the only officers who are embraced within the provisions of this bill, are Admirals Shubrick, Joseph Smith, Stringham, Paulding, Stebbins, and Wilkes.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

By request from the Government of the German Empire, the Secretary of the Treasury has fixed the valuation of the mark, the new unit of accounts of the German Empire, at 23 cents for customs purposes. This is just one-third the value of the old Solferino thaler, whose value was fixed at 69 cents.

PROPOSED STUMPING TOUR.

Secretary Boutwell will leave this city on the 15th inst. for a visit to North Carolina, where he will make political speeches at Morgantown and Charlotte. He will make other addresses in the State before he returns. Other leading Grant speakers are to participate, among them being Secretaries Robeson and Delano. Mr. Creswell, General Logan, Senators Chandler and Harlan, if the latter can get away from the exacting duty of editing the Administration organ here, and thus he hopes to secure for himself a position in Grant's next Cabinet.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The President, to-day, appointed Martin B. Hayes, Postmaster at Cincinnati, O., *vice* Wm. B. Chapman, resigned.

THE APACHE INDIANS.

When the Apache delegation visited the President to-day, they were accompanied by Secretary Delano, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Walker, and General Howard. The Indians expressed a desire to live at peace with the whites, and said they want horses, shops, farms, and to be educated at schools. Santanta, one of the Chiefs, asked for a suit of clothes like the President's, and a cane, a pistol, a sword, and a horse to ride, so as to show his consequence at home. The President told them he was anxious to promote their comfort, but to that end it was necessary for them to keep the peace, and he would do everything in his power to protect them from bad white men. He thought they would have better homes in the Indian Territory, where attention could be paid to their improvement, and they would be assisted in farming, and school houses would be built for them, and mechanics would teach them how to work, and other benefits rendered them. Miguel said at one time he was on bad terms with the whites, not knowing whether they were Americans or Mexicans, but as soon as he learned they were Americans he buried all his badness, and was now their friend. Several other Indians addressed the President, declaring their determination hereafter, not only to live at peace among themselves, but to keep the peace toward the whites.

THE DEPUTY COMPTROLLERSHIP.

It is understood that the appointment of Deputy Comptroller of the Currency will soon be made, after the competitive examination of the clerks, in accordance with the provisions of the civil service regulations.

OFF AGAIN.

President Grant left in to-night's train for Long Branch.

CLERKS DISCHARGED.

Twenty lady clerks were dropped from the rolls of the Internal Revenue Office to-day, there being no money appropriated to pay their salaries.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN TEXAS.

General Sheridan, in his despatches to the War Department, relative to the Indian depredations in certain portions of Texas, recommends decisive action against the authors, striking at the root of the evil, instead of attempting to guard the whole Texan border.

WISCONSIN.

Annual Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Madison—Letters from President Grant and General Sherman—The Hall Beautifully Decorated.

MADISON, Wis., July 3.—The sixth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee began here this morning. The attendance is not as large as anticipated, but many prominent officers are present, among others General Belknap, Secretary of War; Lieutenant General Sheridan, Governor Noyes of Ohio, General McCook, and others. The Society met in the Senate Chamber, at 10 a. m., and was called to order by General J. R. Stack, of Indiana, First Vice President, in the absence of the President, General W. T. Sherman.

General Stack, on taking the chair, congratulated the Society on the favorable auspices under which they met.

General Samuel Fallows, of Madison, invoked Divine blessing, and several Committees were appointed, one as to the time and place of holding the next reunion.

Colonel Dayton, Recording Secretary, read a letter from General Sherman, dated Constantinople, regretting his inability to be present, closing as follows: "I hope you will have a splendid gathering at that most beautiful spot on the four lakes in Wisconsin. I have seen Como and Guarda, two of the famous Italian lakes, but neither, in my opinion, surpass in natural beauty of water and shore that of the upper lake at Madison. Give my best love to all old comrades at Madison, and tell them I will try and make up at our next annual for my absence at this meeting."

Letters were also read from a large number of officers, including the following from President Grant:

"LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 17, 1872.

"My Dear General:

"Your favor of the 10th inst, urging me to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, on the 3d and 4th of July next, is received. It has been my determination to attend that meeting, and I feel very much disappointed at not being able to do so. But my son, who is now at Harvard, will return on the 28th of June, and he has taken passage for Europe on the steamer leaving New York on the 6th of July, to be absent a year, and I do not see that I can very well leave him just at the only time I can possibly have him with me. However, I will see, and if I can possibly attend the meeting of the Society I will do so. Should I not be present you may assure the Society that the disappointment is much greater to me than it possibly can be to them. It is largely composed of men whose first military service was with me, and men who have earned lasting renown for services rendered their country in times of trial, and sometimes of almost despair. Should I not be present, express my great regret thereat, and my hope that you and they will have a happy reunion, and that there may be many more of them, when I may be fortunate enough to be present.

"Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

"To General Force."

A long report was read in reference to General McPherson's monument, showing the available funds now on hand to be $15,517, which was insufficient to complete the monument.

This afternoon a large party of officers went to Devil's Lake.

Welcome speeches and address this evening took place in the Assembly Chamber, which was superbly decorated as follows: In front of the gallery, over the Speaker's desk, is emblazoned, on a blue ground half circle, from which half a dozen flags radiate, the badge of the Army of the Tennessee, a golden eagle pendant to a pin, with a shield on his breast, with a cartridge-box, and the legend, "Forty Rounds." Over the Speaker's desk are the names of Grant and Sherman, and underneath a portrait of the absent President, Sherman. On a platform immediately in front is set a chair for the first President, General John A. Rawlins, draped with crape, and decorated with two white lilies on top and a wreath of evergreens and white flowers, and a chair for General W. T. Sherman, the absent President, beautifully trimmed with arbor vitæ, cedar, and lovely flowers. On one corner of the platform is a trophy, with a cavalry guerdon and various weapons of war,—old guns, swords, knapsacks, drum, a mammoth torpedo, a piece of cannon shot and shell, and other relics of the war. On the other corner is a peaceful trophy, with implements of husbandry,—plows, spades, rakes, hoes, scythes, forks, etc., with sheaves of wheat, barley, rye, etc. At each pillar of the gallery is a United States and State flag, with many of the old banners borne by Wisconsin soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee in many a bloody strife. Directly in front of the Speaker's desk, in the gallery opposite, are pictures of Washington and Lincoln. On one side is a picture of General Grant, on the other a picture of Grant and his Generals. On either side of the portraits of Washington and Lincoln are the names of the dead Generals, draped in black,—Rawlins, McPherson, Mower, Ransom, Crocker, Fairchild. Ranged around the front of the gallery, which, by the way, was fringed all around with two rows of arbor vitæ, were the names of still living Generals—Logan, Hurlbut, Osterhaus, Belknap, Smith, Hazen, Pope, Fuller, Wolcott. On one side, McClellan, Wilson, Grisham, Dodge, Blair, Force, Howard, Leggett; on the other, in panels made with evergreens, two little flags. At the base of each are the names of battles in which the army participated—Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Island No. 10, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Big Black, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resacca, Dalton, New Hope Church, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesborough, Lovejoy Station, Allatoona Pass, Macon, Fort Fisher, Savannah, Pocataligo, Soikahatchie, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheeaw, Bentonville, Goldsborough, Raleigh, Grand Gulf. From the dome of the chamber a cord hung, with arbor vetae stretched to the top of each pillar of the gallery, and eight to a circle formed around the chandelier, which was gaily festooned and decorated with evergreens, knots of ribbon, flowers, flags, &c.

The annual address was delivered by General Leggett, and a poem read by Major Charles G. Mayers.

General Leggett's address is as follows:

COMRADES: The gallant and gifted gentleman whom we selected as our orator for this interesting occasion, has been prevented from meeting with us by circumstances beyond his control, and, while I make a poor attempt to act as his substitute, I pray that you may be able to endure the half hour you expected to enjoy. In place of recounting the incidents of our late war, and of fighting over again our bloody and bloodless battles, I have concluded to select as the subject of what I may have to say, "The American Soldier." In our mountain scenery, our rivers and valleys, our expansive and fertile prairies, there is something peculiarly American. In our forms of government, our common schools, colleges, and universities, our postal facilities, telegraphs and railroads, our caucuses, town meetings and conventions, our debating clubs, stump speaking and newspapers, our ballot boxes and Legislative assemblies, our work shops, and farms, and real estate tenures, there is very much distinctively American. These may be regarded as our American institutions. They are the outgrowth from and in turn beget, those national characteristics by which the American everywhere recognized. If I were asked to name briefly the traits of character which I regard as peculiarly national in our people, I should designate individuality and adaptability; and the distinctive features of our institutions, that make them American, are those which tend to develop these characteristics in our citizens. There is no other country in the world that offers so large a reward for personal ability and worth, no other that affords such facilities and inducements for developing individuality, manly independence, and ready adaptability to surrounding circumstances, and no other where the individual man stands out so distinctly as an institution by himself. This inherent individualism of the American character becomes often tempered with intelligence that self reliant independence so essential to success and usefulness. If guided by ignorance, it too often takes the form of self-sufficient obstinacy that can neither control nor be controlled, but in whichever shape it may be developed, the fact remains that individualism is a characteristic trait of the American. Wherever you find him he is conscious of being of sovereign, of being his own ruler, with full authority to say "I will," and "I won't." This consciousness distinguishes him widely from servile races of people. He does not speak of "His Majesty's Government," but "My Government." He can say "my" and "mine" with all the assurance of a conscious lord. He thinks and plans for himself; he buys and sells, holds and conveys, the very *terra firma* upon which our institutions rest, and, above all, he votes and holds office. Of such men were the rank and file as well as the field and staff of our late immense army. No army was ever before constructed of such material, and none could be out of America. The adaptability of such men can be measured only by the needs of the occasion. It is not surprising that Europe stood aghast at the wonderful facility with which our farmers, mechanics, merchants, lawyers, teachers, students, etc., were transformed into soldiers, and no less astonishing to the nations that breed servility was the quiet return of our one million five hundred and sixteen thousand soldiers to the peaceful pursuits of civil life at the close of the war. Our wars do and must differ from all other wars. Our causes of war differ from the causes of war in the old countries. There a Government, which is distinct from and outside of the men who compose the rank and file of the army, is to be defended, or a personal insult to a crowned head is to be resented, or a privileged class is to be upheld. In any case, the great body of the men who carry arms have but little personal interest in the results of armed conflicts. Our Government can engage in no war, except to maintain and defend its institutions and the rights and freedom of its citizens. In the result of such a war, the common soldier, the man standing lowest in the ranks, has an interest equal to that of the Commander-in-Chief, or of the President himself. Patriotism means more here than in most other countries. In addition to love of country, it embraces fidelity to one's own interests, fidelity to one's own wife and children, fidelity to one's own freedom, civil and religious, fidelity to all that one holds dear in life. A soldier inspired by such a patriotism differs widely from one moved only with loyalty to royal purple or mere love of country in the abstract. The true American soldier feels that he fights for himself, for his own interests, and when engaged in armed conflict, side by side with thousands of comrades, he is inspired with very much of the same individuality that animates him when involved in an encounter with a single antagonist. He feels that he is fighting his own battle, that the result will be his victory or his defeat. Personal courage, also, has a broader and firmer foundation in the bosoms of such men. Even a timid woman will dare the midnight assassin and brave death itself to protect those she loves. The man who would be afraid of his moonlight shadow when battling for a cause in which he has neither head nor heart, will face the world in defence of his liberties and his personal rights. Cowardice in ninety-nine cases in a hundred is only a want of brains to conceive and heart to feel. Cowardice is brainless and heartless. Manly courage is thoughtful and sympathetic. The personal independence of the American,—and by American, I mean Americanized foreigners, as well as natives,—fosters and develops, in the heart and head, these elements of courage. Between an army composed largely of such men, and the armies of the old world there is a radical and almost immeasurable difference. The comparative strength of such armies is not correctly stated in giving the numerical strength of each. To the qualities of the American soldier the legitimate productions of our American institutions, should be added the practical knowledge which is the natural result of American life, and to which must be ascribed much of the adaptability of the American character. This practical knowledge in the common soldier was exemplified in almost every movement of our armies during our late war. Western travel and pioneer life had developed engineers in every school district, who, though unacquainted, perhaps, with conic sections, as taught in our schools, and unable, it may be, to scientifically project curves and arches, yet could lay out wagon-roads, corduroy swamps, bridge streams, make and destroy railroads, improvise breastworks for defence, and conduct sapping and mining projects. Every neighborhood supplied skilled mechanics capable of repairing arms, shoeing horses, making wagons and ambulances, constructing and repairing locomotives, and all with improved tools, and the most meagre conveniences. It is, of course, understood that I speak of the volunteers, of our citizen soldier in time of war, for such only, I take it, are representative American soldiers. We have no distinctive American army in time of peace, and need none. We have, it is true, an organization of a few thousand men, to police the borders and keep our arms bright, and to serve as dummies for young officers to practice upon in the study of the school of the soldier, but the rank and file of our peace organization are not representative American men, and, correctly speaking, are not made of distinctive American soldiers in general. They are natives who lack pluck and energy to encounter the struggles of our busy life, and foreigners who fail in their efforts to Americanize, and slide into the army as the surest means of securing clothing and rations.

The standing army upon which we must depend for the defence and maintenance of our institutions, when threatened, will be found in time of peace at the plow, the bench, the loom, the anvil, the counter, but convertible at an hour's notice into an army of invincible soldiery. Foreign powers when estimating our military strength, no longer ask how many soldiers we have in our army, but how many men in America. Voltaire once said of the English: "They are like their own beer—froth at the top and dregs at the bottom, but excellent in the middle." The froth on the top represented the English aristocracy, brilliant, sparkling, ornamental, but of little practical use. The dregs in the bottom, the menial, servile, and pauper class. The good beer in the centre of the mug, the great class of middlemen, embracing the virtue, the business, the energy and the practical intelligence of England. This representation is equally true of continental Europe. In the armies of those countries the officers are generally selected from the froth, and the common soldiers from the dregs. Between the officers and men there is no thread of sympathy, either in or out of the army. In this country the case is quite different. Our mug of beer has less froth on top, and less dregs in the bottom, but what little froth we have is very frothy, and our small amount of dregs is very worthless. About Washington and other safe places during the war were seen a few officers selected from the sparkling bubbles that floated on top of our mug. They were clear lines, brilliant buttons, massive epaulettes and huge feathers. Their toilet cases were filled with attractive perfumes, from which, however, was carefully excluded as peculiarly offensive, the fragrance of burnt gunpowder. They found congenial employment on Courts Martial, recruiting service, and extended leaves of absence. A very few regiments of the dregs were brought into the field from the wharves and moral cesspools of the larger cities, but they were as valueless as moonshine for the purposes of American warfare. The moral body of our soldiery, both officers and men—in fact, all who were worth the hard-tack upon which they fed, came from the genuine beer, the great class of middle men, which in this country embraces all of worth and value. Our officers and men occupied substantially the same plane before the war, and returned to the same after. In very many cases the officers were officers instead of privates, more from accident than from any superior merit or qualifications. Our ranks were thickly dotted with Sheridans, and Thomases, and Grants, carrying muskets, and awaiting only time and opportunity for the gods of battle to deck their shoulders with single, double, and triple stars. In brief, the material of which we make soldiers differs radically from the material used in the old world. We use men, they slaves. We muster in governors, they subjects. An American army is a kind of joint-stock company, in which every officer and man has a personal interest. A European army is a power in the hands of a commander, to be wielded in his interest or in the interest of his master. In our late war our officers were successful or unsuccessful, other things being equal, in proportion as they recognised this difference in their organizations, drills, and strategic movements. Those who encouraged and nurtured the personal interest and personal pride of their men were almost infinitely, stronger than those who sought to crush out this individuality in their efforts to reduce their commands to mere brainless and soulless machines. The tendency to excessive discipline and drill was, in my humble judgment, a great mistake upon the part of many. I am aware that the assertion is heresy in the orthodox military ear, yet were the limits of this occasion sufficient I am confident I could adduce facts sufficient to warrant the assertion. Our previous experience in war had been so little, that we were compelled to go abroad for military history and knowledge; but our military students imported too much. Their effort to force American soldiers into the military straight-jackets of Europe was a little too much for American adaptability. It could only be done by a sacrifice of all in them of what was American.

The impassable gulf and non-intercourse between officers and men is an importation, pernicious in all its tendencies and non-American in its inception and development. In countries where soldiers are to be used only for the personal aggrandizement of their commanders and rulers, servility is a necessity, and the drill and discipline and intercourse must all go to establish that servility; but not so where men have interests involved equal to those of their rulers and commanders. A servile soldiery is always treacherous, and readily changes its allegiance, but men fighting to maintain their own institutions and freedom adhere to their cause with fervor and tenacity. I would not speak disparagingly of drill. Every art has its own language, its own terminology, and to this general rule the art of war is not an exception. To obtain the proper familiarity with this language—to understand the use of the tools pertaining to the art, and to acquire the requisite facility in acting the part of each where so many must instantly co-operate in accomplishing a desired result, requires persistent drill and rigid discipline. I would, however, insist that there is a point beyond which, in an American army drill and discipline are damaging and destructive to the best interests of the Government, and that point, in my opinion, is where the soldier begins to lose himself in the organization, where his individuality and manly independence begin to give place to servility, where he begins to be less of a man and more of a machine. West Point may give a knowledge of military technology; may teach tactics and sum up historic strategy; may solve the problems of civil and military engineering, and teach the art of organization; but, superadded to all this, must be a correct understanding and thorough appreciation of what is peculiarly American in the rank and file, or the technical education will contribute but little toward making the successful officer. Our most successful officers in the war of the rebellion were those who, after graduating at West Point, had returned to civil life, and in the free intercourse of business transactions had learned to respect the individualism peculiar to our citizens, and afterward to so organize, and drill, and campaign, as to secure the proper unity of action and yet save the self-respect and manhood of the common soldier.

The idea that a soldier must surrender his individuality, must lose his personal identity, blot out his heart and brains, and become a mere minor part of a machine in the hands of his commander before he is fit for active service is a relic of olden times, an importation from other lands, and has no proper place in this country, and cannot have until our institutions cease to be free and our citizens cease to be American. Our late war did very much toward Americaning the military branch of our Government, and none need it more. That war have no parallel in history. The contestants were unlike any other that ever fought. The prize to be lost or won differed from any other ever placed in jeopardy. Hence the tactice and strategy of the old world were inadequate for the occasion. General McClellan went to the ene of the books, and no one hap studied them more thoroughly or understandingly than he, but he found no chapter directing how to move Americans against Americans. He adhered too closely to precedents; he clung too tenaciously to European usage, he made a magnificent organizations, and equipped it thoroughly, but I suspect he lacked the faith in his men. He govern too much and drilled too long. His men had left their business and families to crush the rebellion and save the good. This they deserved to do quickly and return home. They had no heart for dress parades and gaudy reviews, and consequently were half whipped before they left Arlington Heights. How much of this was chargeable to McClellan, and how much to his immediate proximity to Washington, it is not easy to determine, but that the influence was softening to the nerve and chilling to the spirit of his men is, I think, very certain. I would not speak disparagingly of the services of General McClellan. I have no shadow of sympathy with the heartless suggestions that he was infected with disloyalty. His heart burned with the same patriotic fire that warmed the bosoms of those ultimately more successful. He was pushed earlier to the front, surrounded with dictatorial advisors of high rank, annoyed and harrassed by a humbug public press, and it is not astonishing that he did no better. General Grant exhausted the strategy of olden times in his efforts to reach Vicksburg by way of Holly Springs and Grenada, Chicasaw Bluffs and Yazoo Pass, Bayous, Baxter, and Tensa; but when he resolved to strike out beyond the books to make precedents, rather than be claimed by them, then he struck the key-note that sounded the death-knell of the rebellion. When he manned these frail, open sided river steamboats with his trusty soldiers to run a blockade that even gunboats under trained seamen dared not attempt, he went beyond the books and made new history.

[Here the report suddenly closed.]

Ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, arrived this afternoon.

The celebration promises to be a grand success.

A Japanese Seaport Destroyed by an Earthquake.

A correspondent of the Hong Kong *Press*, under date of April 8, writes as follows: "With reference to the earthquake about which I wrote you in my last. I have since learned that it almost completely destroyed the large seaport town of Hamada, the capital of Sekishu, situated on the west coast of Japan, in 45 deg. north latitude and 132 deg. east longitude, being 180 English miles almost due west of Kobe. From what I can gather this appears to have been the centre of the earthquake. On the first shock, which was the most severe, the people had barely time to get clear from their houses before they saw them tumble to pieces. The number of people killed is estimated roundly as 500. As the earthquake occurred at about the hour devoted to the evening meal, the remains of the kitchen fires were still smoldering, and igniting the debris of foreign timber it flared up into a conflagration, thus adding to the terror of the sufferers and completing the awful calamity originated by the convulsive throes of the earth. The earthquake appears to have lasted a considerable time, and so severe were the shocks that the terror-stricken population were unable to walk, and were obliged to crawl away on their hands and knees as best as they could, in search of some place of safety, generally making for the nearest bamboo groves, as the Japanese consider them the safest resorts in such dire emergencies, it being their opinion that the complete net-work formed by the interlaced roots of the bamboos underground binds the earth together, and thus lessens its liability to open and swallow them up. Many large fissures and crevices opened up in and about the town, from which the sea-water gushed forth in plentiful streams."

—Somebody who attended the examination of the Cincinnati High School, proved a critic whom most of the girls will scarcely admire. He writes: "A simple school-girl, modestly and becomingly clad, seems to be an obsolete thing in these days of furbelows and toggery. Indeed, there were only five or six young ladies among the graduating class that were dressed with taste—considering they were *school-girls*, and not *actresses*,—and those few were truly refreshing, and, as might be expected, among the brightest and most interesting of the class."

—A tooth of the Emperor Napoleon I. was sold the other day at Brussels for 165 francs. Several affidavits attested the genuineness of the relic.